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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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Date of Sailing. 1909 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th May	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
9th June	ARABIA	7963		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6529
19th "	ORAMA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9691
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7963		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	ORCANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AGRIA	4,796	G. Bartole	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,093	S. Climak	1st July 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,568	B. Cobol	27th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

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Steamers:	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
AFRICA	2,037	Mon 31st May	noon.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 27th May	9 a.m.
DUMRA	1,695	Fri. 28th May	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, 31st May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

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25th May, 1909.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Far

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909,
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
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FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

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R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L Manchini	15th Aug. 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000 T. Dini		17th June 1909,
ITCHILA	6,000 G. Beisso		17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000 T. Dini		17th Aug. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 160 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65 0 0
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4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	55 0 0
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Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequal ed. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 12s. 9d. per Box.

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Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned CURRIMBHOY JAFFERJI SODAGAR is the mortgagee in possession of the stock in trade business, etc., carried on by and of the outstandings as to NOMANBHOY CURRIMBHOY, who traded under the name of NOMANBHOY FATEYLLY & Co., under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 6th May, 1905, and made between the said mortgagor Nomanbhoy Currimbhoy of the one part and the said Currimbhoy Jafferji Sodagar of the other part.

Notice is hereby given to all the debtors of the said firm of Nomanbhoy Fateylly and Co., not to pay to them any debts due to the said firm as the Undersigned mortgagee is in possession thereof. And the debtors are hereby required to pay such debts to the Undersigned mortgagee Currimbhoy Jafferji Sodagar, at his Shop at No. 1, opposite the Crawford Market, Bombay, and if notwithstanding the above intimation any of the debtors or debtor pay the debts due by them or him to the said Nomanbhoy Currimbhoy, trading under the name of Nomanbhoy Fateylli and Co., or to any one on his behalf or on behalf of the said firm they or he will do so at their or his own risk and on their or his own responsibility and the Undersigned mortgagee will hold any debtors or debtor who makes such last mentioned payment responsible for the same and liable for payment thereof to the said undersigned mortgagee. Dated this 20th day of May 1909.

CURRIMBHOY JAFFERJI SODAGAR,
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Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th May, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fairholme Bungalow, Colaba Reclamation, near the Colaba Railway Station, Middle Colaba, valuable and handsome French polished teak woodand black wood household furniture of the latest design, such as dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, side and corner, cabinets, tiled topped teapoys, English jardineres, marble topped tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, bedroom sofas, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware, wind-proof lamps, rubber-tyred strong built victoria, powerful bay waler, horse, harness, etc., the poperty of R. Harwood, Esq., and others.

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Under instructions from the executors of the late J. N. Tata, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Compound of Albion Place, opposite Byculla Station, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

Boilers suitable for Mills, Ginning Factories or Electric Light Stations, Engines, Engine and dynamo coupled suitable for a Mill lighting (about 1,000 lamps), motors 1 to 75 H. P. suitable for all purposes, old laundry machines, oil engine, pumps, shafting and pulleys, electric cables, condenser, fresh water evaporator, water purifier, etc.

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BOMBAY, 26TH MAY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
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SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BANDRA, OPPOSITE THE ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FACING THE SEA.]

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Sunderabai, wife of Dinanath Gopalnath, and Krishnabai, wife of Pandrinath Parshotam, the administratrices of the late Mr. Bhai Jiwanji, deceased, the mortgagor, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th May, 1909, on the premises the undermentioned property at 5 p.m. (S.T.):—

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 1 and 313, Pot No. 5 and 1 and 2, together with the messuages, tenements, building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bandra formerly under Survey No. 84-156 and now under No. 92, all which said premises are situate in the village of Bandra and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Manchorji Framji Sethna and now of Bhimanu Atmaram, on or towards the West and South by the property formerly belonging to Ragunath Ramchundra and now of Moolji Nathoo and on or towards the North by the Public Road called the Bandra Hill Road, all which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bahi Jeewanji deceased and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the mortgagees, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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BOMBAY, 26TH MAY, 1909.

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Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

One steam launch "Mermaid," B No. 3274, 27 ins. long, draft 3 ft, speed 5 knots an hour, front cabin and cock-pit aft behind.

The above is on view at Malet Bunder.

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On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, No. 10, Sergeant House, 2nd floor, valuable and handsome teakand blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom sofas and chairs, blackwood open carved furnitures, rich mirror back cabinets, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one Jest fan, Table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, teapoys, tables, etc., etc., the property of Q. Quintabo, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 grey arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

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BOMBAY, 25TH MAY, 1909.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, KINGSTON, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable as in Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c.

EDWIN MILLS & Co.
ENGINEERS, Sheffield, England.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penglien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOLOLO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/12 & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has had a very great reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheuma tic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine V

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 24, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 25, 1909

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	85 1/16		un chgd
3 do.	Rentes	97 3/4		un chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 7/8	1/8	
3½ do.	Govt Securities....	62 15/16		1/16
Bar Silver in London ...		24 3/16	1/16	
do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8	1/16	
do.	in New York ...	52 5/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·17 1/2		un chgd
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·45		un chgd
do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2		Sin ce 1st April.
do	Short London Bills			un chgd
do.	3 months' sight.	1 1/2		un chgd
do.	Indian Bank Bills			
do.	6 months' sight,...	1 7/8	1/8	
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8		un chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/2		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		7/8		un chgd
do.	7-day Market Loans...	1 1/8	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d.—1/4.
Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Dull.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300
Imports 15,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·21—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 5-8—1/16

Future Delivery Priced:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·68	5·69	5·74	5·70	5·68
—03	—04	—04	—04	—04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·66	5·65	5·65	5·65	
—05	—05	—04	—04	

NEW YORK :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 14,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 9,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ... ,,
Do to Continent ... ... 22,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·65 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·92—15 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on commission houses buying.
Do. Oct. 10·81+05 }
NEW ORLEANS:—
Spot Cotton—10 7/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 11·23+ 5
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·79+10
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 1/4 May-June—Sellers —Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—44—May-June—Nominal—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 3-4 May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 45 3-4 May-June—H A D—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 43 — May-June—Hamburg—Done.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47. 1/4 June-July—Antwerp—Buyers.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—44 1-4—May-June—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd,
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. Indus 15s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tons of Sugar.—Firm.
Arrivals :—
"Muristan".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] 25TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	22	25,302
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	27	31,937

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 29th May.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. ,, 13th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 26th Jan.

Money :—
The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 13 lakhs up.

Exchange :—
The Market has been slightly firmer to-day. All Banks opened at 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. at which there was no enquiry, and before the close there were two or three sellers at 1s. 3 31-32d. The demand rate is steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. Credits are scarce, but no Bank will buy under 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady at 94 1-4 for Cash and the Settlement. There has not been much doing, but small buyers in the morning put the market up 1-16 at which we close. Calcutta market is steady at 94 5-16.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 94·5
1st Settlement	...	,, 94·5

Bullion :—
On Monday the price of Bar silver in London closed 1-16 up at 24s. 3-16d. ready and 24s. 1-8d. for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 up at 52 5-8d. Locally the market has been quiet, ready and forward rates closing as under Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Sovereigns Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market is steadier for old crop contracts, to-day being settlement day for May deliveries. Well up "fine" cotton is difficult to obtain and commands a full price. New crop rates are also steadier at the close owing to the firm Liverpool opener.

Ready cotton is steady and rates are well maintained. There was a moderate demand as Colaba by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	263	May.
Good M. G. Broach	258/9	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	258	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	254	,,
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	247/8	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti.....	247/8	,,
Fine M. G. Mutttia	242	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	236	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	242	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	243	,,
F. G. H. G. Benga's	196/7	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns	239	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	259	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	23,000 ,,

Future Delivery Priced:—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·75	5·76	5·81	5·78
+07	+07	+07	+08
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·76	5·74	5·73	5·73	5·72
+08	+08	+08	+08	+07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market continues firm with a good demand.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 0 0	B. T.
May	,,	8 5 3	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The result is firm with a good business doing.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 1 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7 14 0	,,
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	,,	7 12 0	,,
Brown Delhi, ...	,,	7 12 6	R. T.

POPPYSEED :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.

CASTORSEED :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
Forward... ... ... Rs. 6 7 0 R. T.
Tone.—Steady.

COTTONSEED :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 12 0
Tone.— Steady.

MOWRASEED :—
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 3 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.
The market is firm with a good enquiry.
We quote :—
WHEAT —

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6 4 9	R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	,,	6 9 0	,,
Soft red	,,	43 0 0	,,

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay			1,465
India			77
Indian Specie Bank			57 1-2
People's Bank of I. Ld... ...			33
Mills :—			
David			416 1-4
Manockji Petit			3,062 1-2
Jubilee Mills			260
Presses :—			
Indian Cotton			127 1-2
New Benar...			490
New Mofussil			720
Miscellaneous :—			
Bombay E, S. & T. Co, Ordinary..			105
Bombay E, S. & T. Co. Preference.			147
Bombay Flour Mill			880
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...			347 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill			1,080
Treacher and Co			635
Railways:—			
Ahmedabad-Prantej			592 1-2
Tapti-Valley			430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on yesterday :—

Cotton	7,156	bales.
Wheat	59,502	cwts.
Linseed	22,418	,,
Rapeseed	25,254	,,
Gingellyseed	519	,,
Poppyseed...	11,977	,,
Groundnuts	706	,,
Castorseed	11,954	,,
Rice	65,852	,,
Myrabollams	1,943	,,
Cottonseed...	18,778	,,
Mowrasseed...	349	,,
Gram	8,382	,,
Joowar	9,912	,,
Maize	nil	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Government Paper at 94·4.

Shares.—Indian Specie Bank shares rule at 58. In coal shares, Barabonis stand at 15, Bengal Giridihs at 21, Gopalichucks at 14 1-4, Kosoonda and Nyadee at 39, Raneegunges at 19 3-8, and Standards at 17 1/2. In jute shares, the Hooghly Mills (ordinary) rule at 40, and in Tea shares the East Indias at 49 and 50 and Durrungs at 43. In Miscellaneous companies, Great Eastern Hotel shares can be had at 77.

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

There is nothing doing in Exchange. Prices of coal shares are generally maintained, tea is quiet, but jute is weak. Government Paper is quoted at 94·5.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM WHEAT.

[Note:—On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under wheat in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 0·63 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India.] Owing to the extreme drought which prevailed before the sowing season, the area under wheat in Malda and Rajshahi was considerably less than last year. On the other hand, the failure of the winter rice crop led to a considerable increase of wheat cultivation in Jalpaigpuri and to moderate increases in Dinajpur and Rangpur. The total wheat area of the province is estimated at 77,100 acres, as against 92,800 acres last year.

With the exception of light showers in some favoured localities the drought continued during the period of growth with the result that the wheat was everywhere short in straw and light in the ear. In Malda, which is the most important wheat-growing district of the province, the Collector estimates the outturn at only 20 per cent. of the normal. The average of the district estimates is 53 per cent., which, on the basis of a normal yield of 7 cwt. per acre, is equivalent to a total outturn of 14,300 tons or 33 per cent. less than last year.

The average wholesale price of wheat at Rangpur and Dacca was Rs. 5-6 per maund this year at the end of April, being 16 per cent. more than at the same date of last year and 24 per cent. more than in 1907. On the other hand, the average wholesale price of rice in this province has decreased by about 13 per cent. as compared with the prices prevailing at the end of April during each of the preceding years.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

DEATHS.

CAMPION—May 2, at the residence of her sister Mrs. Campion, Ghaziabad, U. P., Beatrice L. Cotton.
RICHARDSON—May 18, at Cheltenham, Robert John Richardson, late B. C. S., aged 84.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 3-45m., 4-41a. Low water, 9-26m., 11-40a.

Marsland Price and Co., statutory general meeting, 3 p. m. Apollo Street, Indian Specie Bank Building.

Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "The credit that is got by a lie only lasts till the truth comes out."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m.; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m.; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m.; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 4-50m., 5-34a. Low water, 10-33m.

Friday, May 28.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 6-19m., 6-31a. Low water, 0-45m., 11-57a.

Saturday, May 29.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 7-38m., 7-24a. Low water, 1-34m., 1-11a.

Sunday, May 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 8-38a., 8-13a.; Low water, 2-12m., 2-10a.

Monday, May 31.—Naigaum Mills Company, Limited, Extraordinary General, Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p. m.; Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets 7h. 11m.; High water 9-24m., 8-58s; Low water 2-48m., 3-0a.

Tuesday, June 1.—Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets 7h. 12m.; High water 10-4m.; 9-40a. Low water 3-23m., 3-45a.

Wednesday, June 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-12m., 10-20a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-20a.

A PARSEE SUFFRAGETTE VICTORY.—In the scheme drawn up by the Parsee Punchayat, the prohibition against ladies becoming Trustees of the Punchayat Funds, has been removed.

PARSEE CHILDREN AND ENGLISH INSTRUCTION.—The Association for the Promotion of Parsee Interests has recommended that the instruction of Parsee children in English should commence earlier than at present.

THE RYAN PRESENTATION FUND.—Messrs. Rustam K. R. Cama and H. D. Padamji, the Honorary Secretaries of the Ryan Presentation Fund, beg to acknowledge with thanks the further following subscriptions to the above Fund:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, Rs. 25; Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla and Company, Rs. 15; and Mr. Mathooradas Goculdas, Rs. 10. The total subscriptions up to date is Rs. 2,206.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, and Japan per s. s. "Yetorofu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon to-morrow, Thursday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 11 a. m. at the new G. P. O., on the same day.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th instant. A supplemental mail will also be made up at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 30th idem.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., presiding. After transacting business of a formal nature, the Trustees resumed consideration of the report of the Land Committee regarding the development of the Mathew Road Scheme. After adopting this report, the Trustees considered the question of style of architecture to be adopted for buildings to be erected on the site of the new road between Girgaum and Breach Candy.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Figot, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion R. B. and G. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. E. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p. m. (S. T.) to-day :—

March	Royal Arthur ..... Sellier
Overture	Post ..... Lentner
Selection	Princess Ama's ..... Faraday
Valse	Wedding of the Winds... Hall
Reminiscences of Tosti	Fougher
Two-step	Anona ..... Grey
Patrol	U S A ..... Coxmore

ENGINEERING APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—A correspondent writes :—The spacious Premabhai Hall of Ahmedabad, the second city in the Western Presidency, witnessed a unique and successful gathering on Sunday last on the occasion of the first annual meeting of the Engineering Apprentices' Association—the first of its kind in India. Shett Chinubhai Madhavlal, C.I.E., one of the foremost citizens of Ahmedabad, a philanthropist, and a prominent figure in all the leading industrial movements of the city, was present. The attendance at the meeting far exceeded expectation. Mr. Satyendranath Roy, Honorary Secretary, read the first annual report which was full of promise for the future. The income, the expenditure and the balance on hand stood at a fairly good sum. The aims and objects of the Association were fully expounded in the report, which were to afford opportunities for promoting acquaintanceship and frequent interchange of opinion amongst employers, engineers, foremen, draughtsmen, apprentices and others who are interested in this department. The Association will also offer mutual help to members out of employment by making known any employment which they may learn, of and to assist such members so far as possible in regaining employment.—The Honorary Secretary then strongly appealed to those connected with the mill industry, directly or indirectly, to support the cause of the Association. Suitable speeches were delivered bearing upon subjects such as engineering, mill industry, foreign competition, the value and importance of arts, science and industry. The Chairman's address was attentively listened to. He spoke upon a variety of subjects prominently connected with the mill industry in general and the engineering profession in particular. He marked out a line for the young and aspiring engineers on the principle of less theory and more practice. He advised them to visit different factories, foundries and workshops to pick up whatever new ideas they could. He expressed his satisfaction with the progress made by the one-year-old Association and wished it success. A hearty and cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. V. W. Patel L. M. E., the President of the Association, closed the proceedings of the evening.

MR. NEWLANDS, Telegraphic Expert, is now on his way from Ceylon to Simla, via Tuticorin, visiting various stations en route. He goes home in August.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES
expressed in the form of

Ash Trays
Blotters
Butter Dishes
Cigarette Cases
Card Cases
Flower Pots
Hat Pin Stands
Inkstands
Letter Cases
Money Boxes
Pin Cushions
Smokers Sets
Shaving Mirrors
Teapots
Trays
Vases

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Improvement Trust Interest.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in a letter to the President, stated:—"I am directed by the Board of Trustees to represent that a sum of Rs. 54,546 has been provided under the general account in the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year 1909-10, for the payment of interest to the Corporation at 3 per cent. per annum on the value of the lands vested in the Board under Schedule D of the Act of 1898, and to point out that this provision is partly the cause of a deficit in the Budget Estimate for the year under the general account; (2) I am further to represent that payment of this sum would result in an increase to the loss which the Board already incurs on account of the vesting in them of these Schedule D lands, as exhibited in the statement which I am to attach hereto; (3) I am to request that the Corporation will be pleased to take these facts into consideration and to remit the payment of the interest referred to until such time at least as the lands vested in the Board under Schedule D return a net revenue to the Board in excess of the sum represented by 3 per cent. on the Schedule value of the lands; and (4) a similar representation to this has been made to Government in respect of Schedule C lands."

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 94, dated the 5th April last, on the subject of the remission to the Bombay Improvement Trust of the interest payable by that Board on the value of the lands vested in the Board under Schedule D, I have the honour to state that the obligation to pay is a statutory one and should have been given effect to on April 1st last. Being aware of this obligation on the part of the Trust and having heard nothing of any desire on the part of the Trustees to avoid payment, I entered the amount payable (approximately Rs. 55,000) as an item of receipt on the income side of the Corporation Budget for the current year. This Budget came before the Standing Committee in November and was sanctioned by the Corporation in January, but no question as to the undesirability of asking for the payment was ever raised although both the Chairman of the Board and several of its Members are also Members of the Corporation. It was not until March 25th that the Trust have asked for remission of the payment, i.e., six days only before the amount was statutorily payable. On the other hand the Corporation have accepted without demur their own maximum statutory liability to the Trust and on April 1st have actually paid them the large sum of Rs. 7,50,000, being their full 2 per cent contribution. The Corporation are aware that the Budget was so framed that income and expenditure are exactly balanced and there is therefore no source from which during the current year a deficit payment can be made good. I am therefore of opinion that the Trust should be informed that as the payment of this sum is an obligation statutorily incumbent upon them, and as its non-receipt would interfere with the Municipal Budget for the year, the Corporation must insist on the amount due being paid at an early date. The Trust may be at the same time informed that the Corporation are willing to receive any representation from them as regards the payment of the interest in future years.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that the Trust be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

REBATE ON BUILDINGS TAX.

The Commissioner forwarded for consideration draft revised rules in respect of the drawback of one-fifth of the general tax on buildings or land, which are let to two or more persons holding in severalty and are treated as one property. These provided that a drawback might be granted in the cases of (a) chawls or buildings wholly let out or intended to be let out in single rooms either as lodging or godowns for the store of goods; (b) buildings or lands or parts of buildings or lands, which in the opinion of the Commissioner were usually or frequently vacant. 2. No sanction for drawback should extend or apply —(a) to any floor on which any trade or manufacture was carried on or any goods are sold: (b) to any floor which in the opinion of the Commissioner was not usually or frequently vacant; (c) to any floor wholly let out to, and occupied by, one tenant; or (d) to any portion of the building in the occupation or use of the owner.

It was resolved to refer the draft rules to a Sub-Committee for report.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of clothing to the different Municipal Hospitals three tenders had been received as under :—(1) Messrs. Hasanalli Adamji and Co. Rs. 8,140-3-9; (2) Messrs. Bhawoo Kasbinath and Co. Rs. 8,656-6-6; and (3) Messrs. Bhikaji Shroff and Co. Rs. 10,831-9-0. As the tender of Messrs. Hasanalli Adamji and Co. was the lowest, he proposed to accept it subject to the approval of the Standing Committee.

ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Commissioner recommended that the pay of the two Assistants to the Executive Health Officer be made incremental and that the increments be the following:—1. First Assistant 750—30-5-4—1,000. 2. Second Assistant 600—50—750. Each Assistant would then ordinarily attain the maximum pay of his appointment after a service of three years—a period which was in the Commissioner's opinion suitable in view of the age and experience required of such officers prior to their original appointment. He also recommended that, in view of the long and continuously satisfactory service previously rendered to the Municipality by him, Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji be allowed to draw, with effect from the date of his appointment as second assistant to the Health Officer, the full pay of his appointment, viz, Rs. 750 per mensem.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be given.

THE Countess of Ancaster, at the choral competitions of the South Kesteven Association held at Burne, conducted for the Edenham choir, which she has personally trained. Lady Ancaster is the President of the Association, and takes the greatest interest in its efforts to foster a love of music in the villages.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

USING A FALSE TRADE MARK.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Mr Walter Douglas Hall, constituted attorney of Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Co., Carbolic Soap Manufacturers of Manchester, had taken out a summons against Lakechand Dayabhai Vakil and his servant Velchand Ramchod on a charge of using a false trade-mark, to wit, a colourable imitation of the labels of Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Co.'s five per cent. carbolic soap. Mr. Tenant of Messrs. Crawford and Co. appeared to prosecute. The charge against the accused was that they sold at the first accused's shop at Tamba Kanta, Pydhe wnie, carbolic soap in tablets which bore a label which was considered to be a colourable and fraudulent imitation of Messrs F. C. Calvert and Co's label. The accused, who had already tendered an apology, admitted the offence but pleaded ignorance. They were convicted and ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dravup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

CHEATING.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Dr. E. F. Underwood charged Dattaram Kashinath Wagle, his ex-manager, with cheating him in respect of Rs. 100, alleged to have been paid to Mr. V. M. Monie, Pleader. Mr. M. M. Marsban, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Kanga, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that he gave the complainant to understand that the claim of Himatlal Manji and Co. against him would be settled by Mr. Monie if the complainant paid something to Mr. Monie. The complainant thereupon gave a cheque for Rs. 100 to the accused. Subsequently the complainant was introduced to Mr. Monie, who gave him certain information which led to the present proceedings.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.

Inspector Finan arrested John Henry Ella, a European, on Sunday last, the latter having been reported to have deserted the Workhouse on 5th March. On that day he had obtained a day's leave and had not been heard of until he was arrested. The accused had been thrice convicted on similar charges and this time he was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE POST OFFICE.

Inspector Spiers charged John Reny Scriven, a Eurasian and a Telegraph signaller in the Central Telegraph Office, with attempting to cheat the Post Office in respect of Rs. 250. Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that, on the 11th March last, a telegraphic money order in favour of Mrs. Maria Pereira was received from Cochin at the Central Telegraph Office. The accused, who was then in charge of Telegraphic Money Orders at the Central Telegraph Office, instead of remitting the amount of Rs. 50 to Mrs. Pereira, sent a telegram to the Mazagon Post Office, requiring the postal authorities to pay Rs. 250 to J. Steel, care of the Post Master. As Mrs. Pereira did not receive the money as expected, she went to the Post Office to make enquiries, when it was ascertained that instead of an order for Rs. 50 in her favour, an order for Rs. 250 in favour of J. Steel was received. The Telegraph authorities instituted enquiries which led to the arrest of the accused.

The case stands adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs B. H. S. Isaacs (Chairman) and F. B. Joshi.

BEGGING IN CHURCH-GATE STREET.

Their Worships disposed of 22 cases, including one against four beggars who were charged with begging for alms in the Church-Gate Street. The accused were convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Dr. Ranina (Chairman), and Mr. Ravji Sankerset.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. A. M. Kajiji (Chairman), and Dr. A. D. Mody.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 57 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street, and against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. J. F. Rodrigues (Chairman), and M. M. Fakira.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

TWO PENDING CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

Two adjourned enquiries were resumed at the Egmore Police Court yesterday, before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate. In one, Ettiraja Sunderanath Arya is charged with attempting to commit suicide, while undergoing a sentence of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and in the other Uppilanandam Pillai, a clerk in the University Office, and Gnanaratnam, an S. P. C. A. agent, are charged with cheating in connection with the recent Matriculation Examination.

After hearing evidence, the Magistrate adjourned both cases to the 3rd proximo.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 7th May 1909.	Total from 1st April to 7th May 1909.	For week ending 7th May 1908.	Total from 1st April to 7th May 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	20	132	22	122
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	21	125	18	118
Vessels transported	13	83	15	78
Vessels attended to	3	9	3	15
Vessels warped	...	2	...	9

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," May 20).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Nelson Wright, of the Indian Civil Service is placed on duty in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 18th May.

The Honourable Mr. R. H. Craddock, C S I, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days with special leave for three months and twenty-one days in continuation, with effect from the 20th May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F A T Phillips, of the Indian Civil Service, a Commissioner of a division in the Central Provinces is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence on leave of the Henourable Mr R H Caddock, C S I, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr F A T Phillips, of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the Hon'ble Mr R H Craddock C S I, on the afternoon of the 19th May.

The services of Captain R F Steel, M B I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of Captain J M A Macmillan, M B, F R C S, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Mr. R. H. Thirkell White, 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs, for two months, with effect from the 25th April.

The services of Captain W. J. Powell, M B., I M S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

Mr. W. G. Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Advocate General for the Presidency of Bengal, until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—Mr W J Britts to be Deputy Examiner, Class I, Temporary ; Mr A H Francis to be Examiner, Class IV 3rd grade, Temporary ; Mr N C McLeod to be Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Temporary ; Mr A W Smart to be Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, Temporary : Mr M R Ingram to be Deputy Examiner, Class I, Temporary ; Mr A W Smart to be Deputy Examiner, Class I ; Mr M R Ingram to be Deputy Examiner, Class II ; Mr N C McLeod to be Deputy Examiner, Class I ; Mr W R Stevenson to be Deputy Examiner, Class II ; Mr F W Hicke to be Examiner, Class I, Permanent ; Mr A H Wollaston to be Examiner, Class II, Permanent ; Mr G S B Sinclair to be Examiner, Class III, Permanent ; Mr Harprasad Dhar to be Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade, Permanent ; Mr F P B Wood to be Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade Permanent ; Mr H Davies to be Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Supernumerary ; Mr A H Francis to be Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, sub pro tem ; Mr C Muirhead to be Examiner, Class III ; Mr E Srinivasa Ayyar to be Examiner, Class IV 1st grade Mr H P Judge to be Deputy Examiner, Class II.

Mr. M. R. Ingram, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the examiner, Public Works Accounts Central Provinces, to that of the Examiner Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W F T O'Connor C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 4th class, supernumerary, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Strathclyde 2,842 tons, Captain G. S. Crerar, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Itinda, 3,398 tons, Captain C J Swan, R M R arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Sydney with a cargo of coal, timber and rice and Mr. F Wregley and Mr. G. Mullete as passengers.

THE steamer Strathavon 2,830 tons Captain W. Mackay arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced moderate to strong westerly wind.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Persia 3,779 tons Captain P. Guirgevich sailed on Tuesday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 24 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Elysia 3,994 tons Captain A. Haig sailed on Tuesday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Strathgarry 2 840 tons Captain D. Stanhope, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,111 tons Captain W. Greenhorn, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Cardiff.

THE P and O Company's steamer Davanha, 4,785 tons Captain W Hayward, sailed on Tuesday for Shanghai &c, via Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers. For Colombo.—Mr. Stewart, Mr Euta Banoran, Mr J E Bhesania, Mrs C F Bhesania, Mr A Hipsey, Mr R M Slamon, Mr G Burgess, Mr A Hodkinson, Mr M McCraith. For Shanghai.—Mr Dharamsi, Mr Mawji, Mr and Mrs Yamada and infant. For Sydney.—Major R M Mayes.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 3,664 tons Captain Seebji sailed on Tuesday for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo.

THE steamer Visigoth 2,613 tons Captain Rule sailed on Tuesday for Leghorn and Amsterdam with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus · Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 25.

Belle of Franco2468Corgill ....K Nixon & Co
Greenbank.....2474Harrison .....The Captain
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....B A Protectorate
Lord Kelvin..... 2158 Masser .....K Nixon & Co
Nadir .....2041 Bird .....T Morrison & Co
Onda.....8410 Dagge .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry.....2840Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry.....2840Smith .....K Nixon & Co
Assaye .....4359 Jones ....Shanghai...9-6 P & O Co
Hollamshire.....2856Elliott.....W & A Graham & Co
Austria.....4891 Gabel .....A L S N Co
Strathleven...2841 ...Crerar...W & A Graham & Co
Nerda...3398 .....Swanson.....M M & Co
Strathavon .....2830 Mackay...W & A Graham & Co
City of Glasgow .....4111 .....Greenhorn.....K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK —May 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Garscube	2297	Findlay	K'chi	27-5	W & A G & Co
B Kybfels	3179	Erickey	Karachi	1-6	W & A G & Co
C&R Locksley Hall		2310	Mason		Antwerp	8-6	K Nixon & Co
D & E Glen Ferguson		3109	Jones		Madras	1-6	F Muir & Co
F Vigo	2020	Harbord		Hull via Karachi		26-5	F Muir & Co
G Mozaffari	1337	Moloney		Durban		1-6	B & P S N Co
H Fyvie	2395	Watson		Jeddah		29 5	B & P S N Co
K Umbilo	1	Clarke		Amsterdam		30-5	R A Willis
N Hacledon	2724	Gray		Philphia		29-5	K N & Co
O Haidari	1563	le Lorne		Mauritius		1-6	B & P S N Co
Q Hindoo	3 56	Groves		Hull via Kchi		2-6	F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Strathclyde s	Crerar	Calcutta, May 12
	Itinda s	Swanson	Sydney, Apr 15
	Strathavon s	Mackay	Calcutta, 13
	City of Glasgow s	Greenhorn	Cardiff, Apr 17

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Hydra s	Kirsoborn	Bangkok
	Davanha s	Hayward	Shanghai &c
	Shwarzenfels s	Siebji	Hamburg &c
	Persia s	Guergevich	Kobe &c
	Visigoth s	Rule	Leghorn &c
	Elysia s	Haig	Liverpool &c
	Strathgarry s	Stantrope	Calcutta

The steamer Itinda, for Calcutta, &c, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

The same Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left Singapore on the 25th instant for Penang and Bombay.

The Astrian Lloyd's s.s. Bohemia, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 24 h instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—100 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 25 bales wool, M Bulis; 49 bales wool, E Shewjee; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 60 bales hemp, P Boimjee; 5 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 175 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 21 bales wool, D Ramkoowar; 30 bales wool, D Nagji and Co.

Glendhu s—4,400 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rydal Hall s—990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, C Meorarji; 6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 10,481 cwts cottonseed, Khimji.

Urahloti s—181 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,988 cwts castorseed, T Mamraj; 1 050 cwts myrabellams, A Khimji; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt. Templar s—178 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bardistan s—56 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 16,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 200 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

Glendhu s—125 bales sawri cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Bardistan s—6,468 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—2,167 bales cotton-fly, and 255 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 225 bales hemp, T Parshotam and Co; 8,001 cwts poppyseed and 4,000 cwts gengellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 880 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 75 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Kybfels s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Djiboute s—28 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s.—55 bales cotton, A Blaecheck and Co.; 4 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 60 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Djiboute s.—25 bales hemp, G. Madhowji and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Visigoth s—1,000 cwts. linseed, Balli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—12 bales piece-good, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswala and Co.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1909.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE AND ITS PRINCIPAL.

A STATEMENT, recently published regarding the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, shows that the various local Governments and Administrations do very little towards supporting this excellent institution. The Government of India makes an annual grant of Rs. 12,000, the United Provinces Government pays Rs 2,000 and the Local Boards Rs. 5,414; the Punjab Government pays Rs. 5,000 and the local bodies Rs. 1,058; the Central Provinces Administration pays Rs. 1,000 and the local bodies Rs. 366; the Bengal Government pays Rs. 2,000 and the local bodies Rs. 991; the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government pays Rs. 500 and the local bodies Rs. 225; the Bombay Government pays nothing and the local bodies only Rs. 50; the Burma Government pays nothing and the local bodies Rs. 625; and the North-West Frontier Province Administration pays nothing and the local bodies Rs. 150. This is not as it should be, and it seems necessary to call attention to the excellent work of the institution and the results set down in recent reports. Authority to start the Kasauli Pasteur Institute was received on the 13th March, 1900, and patients were admitted for treatment on the 9th August, or under five months from the date of sanction. In that year 321 patients were treated, in the second year 543, in the third year 584, and in the fourth 612. The annual average is now about 1,400, and the percentage of failures has been reduced from 1·28 per cent. in the second year, the highest, to under 0·4 per cent. These figures show an achievement indeed. It formerly cost Rs. 1,700 to send a British soldier to Paris; it now only costs Rs. 150 to cure him. When the Institute was first started the Government gave Rs. 12,000 a year towards its support and for this they got all their soldiers and other Government servants treated free. On an average about eighty British soldiers and a goodly number of soldiers' wives and children are treated every year; also native soldiers, followers, etc. In the old days the British soldiers only, and any of their wives and children bitten, would have been sent to Paris at Government expense. A soldier's child going to Paris meant one or other of the parents accompanying it. Take the lowest estimation and say eighty British army patients for Rs. 12,000 a year—Rs. 150 each. Before 1900, natives of India perished miserably of hydrophobia without resource. Now hundreds are yearly saved as against eighty at Rs. 1,700 each or Rs. 1,36,000 all told. Thus Rs. 1,24,000 is saved yearly as regards the British army only; a very sound business transaction for the Government of India, not to mention the many other benefits of the Pasteur Institute. The treatment of rabies was only part of Colonel Semple's work.

"It is terrifying," said Pasteur, "to think that life may be at the mercy of the multiplication of those infinitesimally small creatures" the microbes. With these Colonel Semple deals now, in a separate Research Institute, but till 1904 he worked in the Pasteur Institute. In Paris, as we are told in the life of Pasteur, "the Pasteur Institute was to be at the same time a great dispensary for the treatment of hydrophobia, a centre of research on virulent and contagious diseases, and also a teaching centre." The Paris Institute was proportioned to these requirements, but the Pasteur Institute was established at Kasauli in a private house. Nevertheless, within five months, says Colonel Semple's first report, it was "well equipped for general bacteriological work in addition to anti-rabic treatment, and with a very moderate expenditure the preparation of anti-venene and other anti-toxins could be undertaken at once." And this was undertaken. Even in the first year, besides the treatment of 321 hydrophobia cases, 299 examinations bacteriological or chemical were made; anti-typhoid vaccine was prepared and sent out for nearly 1,200 cases; and instruction in general bacteriological work was given to ten medical officers. Colonel Semple's staff consisted of an Assistant-Surgeon, a Hospital Assistant and two laboratory assistants, all themselves needing instruction. In the second year the bacteriological examinations, analyses and diagnoses numbered 554; anti-typhoid vaccine was prepared and sent out for 4,000 cases; and twenty-one officers were instructed. Moreover, "the preparation of anti-venene has been commenced and the serum will soon be ready for issue. Anthrax vaccine has been prepared and can now be sent to any part of India." Surra, too, was investigated with the view of obtaining a remedy, finally researches were undertaken for the improvement of anti-rabic treatment, and especially directed to the treatment of late cases. During this second year the preparation of anti-diphtheritic and anti-tetanus serum was also undertaken and successfully carried out. And so the work went on increasing in an almost geometrical progression until, in 1905, Colonel Semple was transferred to a new Research Institute—in a Kasauli building presented by the Kanwar Sahib of Patiala—to pursue that "art of experimentation" which, said Dumas to Pasteur, "leads from the first to the last link of the chain without hesitation and without a blank, making successive use of reason, which suggests an alternative, and of experience which decides it, until, starting from a faint glimmer, the full blaze of light is reached." The work of the Research Institute is too manifold for description but an idea of its extent may be gathered from the stated facts.

In February last Colonel Semple's paper on "The Etiology, diagnosis and prophylaxis of enteric fever in India"—another subject of investigation at Kasauli—was read to the Medical Congress at Bombay by Dr. Kapadia. Colonel Semple's conclusions were "that in European requirements, and amongst the European population in India there must be a number of persons acting as reservoirs of the typhoid bacillus" These are known as "bacilli-carriers." He quotes from a well-known authority "the somewhat unpleasant fact that there are half as many recovered typhoid cases who are typhoid-carriers as there are typhoid cases in one year; and, besides, there are the typhoid carriers who have never had enteric fever." Eleven of the latter were detected among 1,700 healthy individuals. It is evident, writes Colonel Semple, "that any sound methods of prevention must take into account the sources from which the infection is derived, viz, the enteric fever patient and the bacillus-carrier." But how? "The detection of carriers is one of the most important problems in the campaign against enteric, and also the most difficult. . . . What is wanted is a quick and accurate method of detecting these cases" (viz., the bacilli-carriers, whether these who have had enteric or those who have not) "and having detected them, a safe and practical method of rendering them permanently innocuous." At present we know of no safe and reliable method by which a bacillus-carrier can be freed from infection. They are more dangerous than mad dogs in that they show no danger signal. They are a problem on which all the great researchers of Europe are engaged. We wish to India the honour of the solution. Meanwhile the only protection lies in prophylactic inoculation, first introduced by Sir A. E. Wright and Colonel Semple at Netley in 1896-1897. The benefits are, "(1) The incidence of the disease in the inoculated is four or five times less than in the uninoculated; (2) should the disease be contracted after inoculation the attack is generally mild and the death-rate less than in not inoculated." As we have above seen the anti-typhoid vaccine is sent out from Kasauli in large quantities; inoculation therefore is easily to be obtained, and the wise will hear Colonel Semple's advice that "as a prophylactic measure it is strongly recommended."

THE SERVICE RIFLE.

IN the agitation to obtain the acceleration of naval construction, the matter of providing the Army with a rifle which will at least put it on an equality with the military forces of other nations has not been given the prominence which it might otherwise have attained. That the present rifle is capable of much improvement is shown by the fact that the German Spitze bullet in a flight of 500 yards rises to 9 feet, while with our present rifle and cartridge, the height of the trajectory nearly reaches 14 feet at the same distance. This height could be reduced by about 4 feet by using the 174-grain bullet, but the result would not give that degree of accuracy which should be looked for. The whole matter is of such great importance that it would seem impossible that it can be much longer shelved. The advent in the immediate future of an automatic rifle and its general adoption by all nations is universally recognised. It is indeed not improbable that some may have already come to a decision in the matter, and are making preparations for the future. We have recently had an example of a foreign Government being able to secretly accelerate its naval construction and output of naval armaments, although it was of such vital importance that we should not remain in ignorance of any such attempt to steal a march on us. There appears to be no reason, then, why the same secrecy cannot be successfully observed in introducing a new rifle. It is not suggested that Germany or any other Power could manufacture many thousands of automatic rifles without it becoming known, although it is quite possible that plant for a large and rapid output might be set up and considerable progress made before we became cognisant of the fact. That foreign nations are experimenting with rifles designed on automatic principles is commonly known, and it would not be a matter of surprise to hear that some of them had decided to adopt the Sjogren rifle, the most perfect of its kind known. Apart from the question of an automatic rifle, however, our present service rifle is an inferior weapon to that possessed by many other nations. In order to avoid any extra expenditure on armaments it is not improbable that the Government will have recourse to some kind of make-shift and leave the expenditure to be incurred by its successors; at least such may be gathered from Mr. Haldane's statement when he introduced the Army Estimates and informed the House of Commons that experiments were being carried out "with a view to finding something between the very heavy bullet and the very light one for use with the existing rifle." It is not possible that our position can be improved by the adoption of measures that permit the retention of the present service rifle, in view of the high velocity demanded by modern military requirements. It is possible that the lighter bullet may be used, and the charge increased until a working pressure is reached approaching as near as possible, with due regard to safety, the limit imposed by the strength of the breech of the present rifle. Or the somewhat hazardous plan of altering the rifle by shortening the muzzle and re-chambering to suit the new cartridge may be contemplated. This, however, is hardly feasible, seeing that it would necessitate calling in all rifles for alteration, as well as the risk of having, during the time of transition, two different and non-interchangeable cartridges in use. And it is more than probable that after the expenditure of much time and money we should have to at once discard the converted weapon for an automatic one. The urgency of bringing the Lee-Enfield up to modern requirements arose more than two years ago, when Germany adopted the Spitze bullet; so it would seem that there has been ample time to arrive at a decision.

ELECTRICITY FOR CROPS.

EXPERIMENTS which are of the greatest importance to agriculture are being made at home in the application of electricity to crops. It would already appear that electric current will stimulate to a considerable degree the growth of cereals, and it is hoped that the experimenters will be able to perfect a process, which will lead to a very considerable increase of the output of agricultural products in the British Isles. Study of similar processes is also being carried on in Germany, but so far at any rate greater headway has been made with the subject in England. The most important experiments have been carried on at Evesham, where a young electrical engineer has adopted a process of giving plants electric shocks by overhead wires. Curiously the experiments, in which Sir Oliver Lodge has taken a keen and active interest, have been conducted on the land of a farmer whose father had the farm on which the first steam ploughing was done. The electricity is conveyed by wire to a shed in the fields, —and leaving this at a potential of about 100,000 volts is carried by overhead wires above the cultivated area. The poles which carry these are put in about one to each acre and are high enough to allow a waggon to pass underneath. From the wires the electricity leaks to the crops, and in the dark a dull glow something like that of a glow-worm is easily perceptible. Sir Oliver Lodge advances the theory that the effect of sunlight upon plants is to produce electric currents, which act on the sap and make it assimilable. Thus the artificial application of electricity may do directly, what the sun's action does indirectly. At any rate at Evesham the increase on a wheat crop in an electrified area has worked out at 35, 29 and 24 per cent in different years. Experiments with fruit have also been made and it would appear that at the present cost of electrical apparatus, the process is more suitable for the fruit farmer on account of the much higher value of his crop. Experiments on a more extensive scale are now to be undertaken in Scotland and these are expected to yield more conclusive results than these at Evesham, where unexpected difficulties intervened.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE will, says a Parsee paper, discuss with H. E. the Viceroy the question of Parsee volunteering in Bombay. Possibly.

IT is understood that the appointment of the seventh Judge for the Madras High Court is sanctioned.

PRIVATE FRANCIS ALEXANDER, "C" Co., Gordon Highlanders, fell from a terrace of the barracks last Saturday night and was killed.

COLONEL JOHN ANDERSON, who was detained for a week at Aden owing to illness, should have reached Home on Sunday last. It is presumed he has made a good recovery.

WE learn from Simla that experiments are being made with short lengths of mono-rail on certain parts of the roads near Kamarhati and Dharmpur, with a view to testing the value of this method of transport for military purposes on hillroads generally.

ABSTINENCE from cigarettes is the lesson for soldiers preached by Lieut-General Sir William Knox in the current number of "National Defence." Two singular facts are mentioned by him. One is that at one time during the South African war there were thousands of soldiers away from their units who could not be found. Of these "hundreds must have been wilfully away, cursed with nerves, and unable to face the music even for a day." General Knox, too, knows of more than one "regretable incident" due to loss of nerve on the part of officers, caused by indulgence in cigarettes. What cigarettes can effect is shown in an anecdote of the medical examination of a certain unit, when 20 per cent were rejected as unfit for service in India, owing to heart wreakness. Some time later General Knox paid a surprise visit, and found that not one per cent. failed to pass. The fact was that, with a view to evading foreign service, the old stagers among the men had organised smoking competitions, so as to bring on "smoker's heart" among their comrades.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A REAL CHAMPION.

Turf Topics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

WE have had many Marathon races since the memorable one at the Olympic Games, when the home athletes fared so badly, although the Empire's representatives were well to the fore. The result of these has been to teach our cracks much that is of value, while a few promising stayers have been discovered. One of them is H. Green, the little grocer's assistant, who won the Surrey Boxing Day Marathon race, and who ought to greatly improve with age and experience. The biggest discovery, however, is undoubtedly J. Roberts of Sefton, who won the Broughton Harriers race from Sandback to Manchester (26 miles 385 yards) last Saturday. It was at Easter that Roberts won a 15 miles road race in splendid time and he has now demonstrated that he is a stayer of the highest class. His time of 2 hours 40mins. 28 4-5secs. is remarkable, and he won so easily that there is little doubt he could have improved on it. Had we only the time to go on, there might be grounds for doubting the distance, but as Roberts simply "lost" his rivals, there can be little reason to be uneasy on this score. He was followed home by Bonheurs of France, but at the respectful interval of 12mins. 28secs., while the beaten men included A. Wyatt and J. I. Rummer. We shall now eagerly anticipate a meeting between Roberts and such cracks as J. Price, F. Lord and W. T. Clark and in the writer's opinion, Roberts will beat them easily. Unfortunately the Sefton man is now in the veteran class, and can hardly be expected to be available when the next Olympiad comes round. It is a pleasure, however, to have an Englishman of some class "on deck" and he may prove worthy to measure his ability with St. Yves, Serat, Dorando, Longboat, Aldridge, Hayes and lesser lights at the Marathon distance.

FINE WALKING.

T. E. Hammond of the Blackheath Harriers has long since proved his right to be considered in the very front of long-distance walkers, and he was expected to put up a big performance in the Westminster to Brighton race on Saturday. The event was promoted by the Surrey Walking Club and the conditions were very favourable, the competitors having a strong wind at their backs all the way. Hammond had no trouble to shake off his rivals and in the end won by three-quarters of a mile, his time for the 52 miles being 8 hours, 18mins., 18secs. The previous best for the journey was 8 hours, 23mins., 27secs., by J. Butler in 1906, and in which race Hammond was beaten by over ten minutes. Butler did not compete on Saturday, he now being past his best, and although he has lost the record under notice, his 7 hours 52mins. 27secs. for 50 miles on the track will take a lot of wiping out.

ATHLETICS IN AFRICA.

One of the English Amateur Championships (the hurdles) is held by a South African athlete—V. Duncker—at the present time and we all remember how C. Hefferon of Newbury (England) carried the South African colours into a place in the Olympic Marathon race. Both these athletes appear to be running better than ever, for Duncker's victory in the South African hurdles' championship was gained in 16secs., while Hefferon's "mile" time was 4mins. 31 4-5secs. The latter's performance shows that his Marathon running has not caused him to lose pace, and as he is one of the lean kind, he may still be fit for the fray when the Olympic Games of 1912 are held. That the standard of athletics in South Africa goes on improving is shown by the good all-round performances at the championships, as besides Walker's even time (10secs.) in the century, Duncker did 58 3-5secs. in the quarter-mile hurdles, while R. S. Churchill clocked 1 min. 59 4-5secs. in the "half." South African sportsmen will like to know that home athletes are closely interested in the performances of their over-seas kinsmen and are pleased to note the merit of the victories referred to.

CYCLING CRACKS.

Although the want of encouragement to the professional riders in England causes the country to cut a poor figure in the big International events, we are right to the fore when it comes to amateur racing. Three world's amateur and Olympic champions in C. B. Kingsbury, V. Johnson and L. Meredith, with W. J. Bailey, a record holder and coming champion, met in a series of interesting matches at Herne Hill recently. These were at one, two and three laps, scoring by points —as on the Continent. Johnson came out on top, for he won two of the races and finished second to Bailey in the other, making his points 4, while Kingsbury and Bailey were even with 7 points each. Johnson also accounted for a one lap Challenge Cup race (held by Kingsbury) while Meredith lost the Rawson Cup for the 5 miles scratch race to Kingsbury.

Turning to the doings of professionals, a series of sprint races at Paris on Sunday point to Rettich having joined the top division. He well beat Ellegaard and Paulain, and has evidently greatly improved. "Major" Taylor, the coloured crack, is the latest arrival in France and as he retains his form in a wonderful manner he will no doubt make things interesting for the best of the Continental sprinters.

Mention must also be made of the famous Bordeaux to Paris road race (370 miles) which is now a paced affair. It used to be for amateurs, and one of the earliest winners was G. P. Mills of England, but it is now contested by professionals. Victory went to Von Houwaert of Belgium in the fast time of 18 hours 54mins., a very fine performance, even allowing for the pacemakers.

BOXING

Sam Langford arrived in England on Wednesday and received a hearty greeting on reaching London. He is training at Stonebridge Park near London and apparently enters into his engagement with Ian Hague with a light heart. It was pointed out to him that he will be conceding about 28lbs to the new heavyweight champion of England, but he laughed and remarked: "It is seldom I have conceded less to my rivals lately." Langford is highly thought of by experts here, and his match with Hague will fill the National Sporting Club to the doors. Hague, by the way, has secured the assistance of C. Knock (who alone has gained a decision over him) for his training work and the Middlesbrough crack ought to benefit by boxing with the Stratford man. The contest is arousing big interest among sportsmen, and opinions as to the result are fairly evenly divided.

BILLIARDS.

It is surprising the changes time brings about. It is not so very long ago that John Roberts was top of the class and always demanded two-thirds of the gate in any match he engaged, win or lose. These conditions Stevenson had to agree to when he met Roberts about four years ago, but now matters are different. Stevenson recently offered to concede a third of the game to anyone bar Diggle, in a match of 27,000 or 30,000 up for £200 aside, and Harverson and Reese have accepted the terms. Roberts also said he was willing, but objected to Stevenson taking two-thirds of the gate. Sportsmen rather enjoy the situation, for Roberts set the fashion and it is therefore strange that he should object now that the positions are reversed.

Stevenson easily beat Inman in the deciding heat of the Burroughes and Watts Tournament and so took premier prize. The two players named are now contesting a match of 16,000 up, Inman with 4,000 points start, and when play ended last evening, the latter was 3,874 in front. Both were seen to advantage on Tuesday, when Stevenson made a splendid break of 633, the best so far under Billiard Control Club rules, while Inman came along with one of 424. The latter did better still last evening when he made a break of 625. This is the highest the London man has yet accomplished and clearly shows how he has improved.

GOLF.

The Royal and Ancient Club was recently asked to appoint a representative to serve on the British Olympic Council and Mr. H. Hutchinson was selected for the honour. In so doing, the Green Committee expressed the opinion that golf was not likely to benefit by inclusion in the programme of the Olympic Games. For downright selfishness this would be hard to beat. The question should be, "Can we help the Olympiad, the purpose of which is to promote good feeling and the love of sport among the people of the World" and not "How will our sport benefit?" The action of golfers in boycotting the last Olympiad and of the golfers at Woodbridge, who caused a rifle range to be closed because they feared a stray bullet while playing, must make the patriotic section of golfers feel ashamed.

Turning to recent competition, the Irish Ladies Championship at Lahineh on Thursday produced quite a surprise, Miss Ormsby of County Sligo beating Miss V. Hazlet, Royal Portrush, by 4 and 2, after being 3 down at the fifth hole.

Another important recent competition was the 18 holes stroke event for the silver cross and Bombay medal at St. Andrews. Most of the best amateurs in the country competed, with J. L. Lowe taking premier place, with a score of 81; C. A. Palmer (83) securing the medal for second place.

THE TURF.

The biggest events decided lately were the Victoria Cup at Hurst Park and the popular Chester Cup at Chester. Both events were secured by the top weights and produced splendid performances. Sir Archibald was considered to be right in the forefront of the two-year-olds in 1907, but his performances last season were disappointing. In the Victoria Cup, however, Mr. Basset's colt carried 118lbs and ran the seven furlongs in 1 min 28 4-5 secs., winning easily from thirteen rivals, and it will take a "nailer" to beat him at even weights up to a mile. The victory of Santo Strato in the Chester Cup, (two miles and a quarter) for stakes worth 2,500 sovs., a cup and the time honoured cheese, was even a better performance. Mr. Rothschild's colt had a burden of 126lbs. and was conceding weight to all of his nine rivals, yet he won very easily in 3 mins. 58 4-5 secs. Now this is a big thing on a course which is almost round, and the 4-year-old son of Victor Wild or St. Frusquin is evidently a fine stayer. The time has only once been beaten in the race, Sandboy getting inside 3 mins. 57 secs., but his weight was under 98 lbs., so there is no comparison.

It seems hard to realize that the Derby will be over inside three weeks. The feature of recent wagering has been the manner Bayardo has gradually advanced in favour again. That the colt did not show his true running in the Guineas is certain, so that the odds of 5 to 1 against for the Derby seem about right. A much better bet, however, would be to support Minoru at 3 to 1 (the present odds) and in the writer's opinion the price should be no more than evens. The King's colt has proved himself a record breaker at a mile and certainly should stay as well as anything in the race. The biggest danger may come from St. Martin, and although the American colt attracts little attention now, he may see a much shorter price on the day of the race.

CRICKET.

Although the cricket season is less than a week old, we have already had some sensational play. Chief interest naturally centred in the opening match of the Australians at Nottingham, where A. O. Jones distinguished himself by carrying his bat right through the Notts first innings and making 125 out of the 239 scored. The success of Jones is highly satisfactory, particularly as many consider he should have been asked to captain the English Test teams, instead of A. C. MacLaren who has played so little in recent years. Six Australian bowlers tried in vain to beat Jones, and Armstrong met with most success in other directions by taking 5 wickets for 55 runs. The visitors made a good reply, as, while Noble was beaten after scoring 4, Bardsley and Carter raised the score to 98 before play ceased for the day. On resuming to-day half the wickets fell with the score only 146, but Trumper and Armstrong improved matters and at lunch time the total was 250 for 5, while the latest score was 367 for 8, Trumper making 94 while Armstrong was still not out with 91 opposite his name.

BIG SCORING.

The Surrey v. Hants match at the Oval led to some tall scoring and afforded Hobbs the opportunity of making the first century in county cricket this season. This did not satisfy him, for he went on until his score stood at 205, and with Hayes added 371 for the second wicket. Hobbs was batting 3 3-4 hours and hit a 5 and twenty-four 4s. Hayes was still undefeated at the end of the first day's play, when his total amounted to 275, just two in front of his previous highest total. Hayes only added one to his score this morning and the innings finally closed for 742.

Another popular favourite in Hirst scored 140 for Yorkshire against Northamptonshire at Hull, and his hits included fifteen 4s. Of course everyone is delighted at the form of Jones, Hirst, Hobbs and Hayes, all of whom are candidates for Test match honours, and we now await something from C. B. Fry, P. F. Warner, and A. C. MacLaren.

IN GENERAL.

Cheshire defeated Kent in the final of the Inter-County Lacrose Championship by 15 goals to 2.

The scores in the International Gymnastic Championship were: England 282, Scotland 253, Wales 214.

At the Canning Town track yesterday H. A. Collier finished a 24 miles motor cycle ride with a record of 775 miles 1,340 yards.

The Football Association has issued what is virtually an ultimatum to the officials of the Player's Union, and there will probably be trouble before long.

Polo commenced at all the principal grounds on Wednesday.

The victory of M. J. G Ritchie over A. W. Gore (holder) in the Covered Court Lawn Tennis championship by 3 sets to love was very popular. Gore was one of the players selected to represent the United Kingdom in the Olympic Lawn Tennis competition, but failed to turn out for his country, while Ritchie succeeded in preventing the victory going to Germany.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

EFFECT OF THE TEA DUTY.

An Unequal Distribution.

THE DRINK OF THE VERY POOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the debate on the report stage of the ...get last night, Mr. Lloyd-George explained ... he had not increased the tea duty be... the poor would suffer most, as the ...entage of duty on the poorer ...ds of tea as compared with the better ...es was extraordinarily high, about one ...dred per cent. His enquiries in connec... with Old-Age Pensions showed that tea ... the exclusive beverage of the poorest class.

THE ITALIAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Huge Increase Demanded.

LONDON, MAY 25.

A telegram from Rome states that the ...ded Naval Estimates provide for the ...nditure of £17,500,000 spread over six ..., being an increase of £5,872,000 as ...pared with the original Estimates. Pro... is made for the construction of two ...eadnoughts."

THE GERMAN VISITORS IN LONDON.

Reception by the King.

LONDON, MAY 24.

...ng Edward to-day received the Burgo... and Members of the Berlin Corporation ...uckingham Palace. His Majesty, who ...ed the visitors most cordially, referred ...s own hearty reception in Berlin.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

Naval Reservists Join.

LONDON, MAY 24.

...e Naval Reserves at Marseilles have voted ...eral strike. Two steamers, due to sail ...afternoon, have been detained owing to ...absence of crews.

LONDON MAY 25.

...s the result of the strike of French naval ...rves, six mail steamers are detained at ...rseilles.

SIR DONALD CURRIE'S ESTATE.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The late Sir Donald Currie left £2,377,052 ... made no charitable bequests.

HONOUR FOR DR. STEIN.

Medals for Explorers.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Royal Geographical Society has pre...nted the Founders' Medal to Dr. Stein, for his ...rk in Turkestan; the Murchison Grant to ...ptain Rawling, for his exploration in Tibet; ...d the Back Grant to Rai Sahib Lal Singh, ... surveying expeditions from the Yemen ... Eastern China.

THE AMERICAN MINISTRY AT PEKING.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Mr. Hays Hammond has refused the offer of ...e American Ministry at Peking.

ENGLISH RACING.

The Derby.

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, MAY 25.

The latest Derby betting is as follows —

25 to 40 against Minoru.
7 to 2 against Sir Martin.
100 to 11 against Louviers and Valens.
100 to 9 against Bayardo.
100 to 7 against Phaleron and Electric Boy.
100 to 6 against William the Fourth.
20 to 1 against Diamond Stud and The Story.
100 to 3 against Strickland.
40 to 1 against Sandbath.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The following are additional probable starters ...d jockeys for the Derby:

St. Minian .....Trigg.
Carrousel.....Dillon
William IV.....Higgs
Sandbath.....Keeble

St. Victrix is omitted from latest lists of ...obable starters and Orange Bud has been ...atched.

LATER.

The latest course betting at Epsom is:—

9 to 4 against Minoru.
4 to 1 against Sir Martin.
8 to 1 against Valens.
9 to 1 against Louviers.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

The following are the probable starters:— Minoru, Bayardo, Sir Martin, Phaleron, ...ouviers, Valens, Diamond Stud, Electric Boy, ...andbath, William the Fourth, The Story, ...d Strickland.

NAVY LEAGUE CONGRESS.

Opened at Treves.

NAVAL DEFECTS TO BE REMEDIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

Admiral Koester, in opening the Navy League Congress at Treves, insisted that Germany had too few cruisers as compared with Great Britain.

The defect, he said, must be remedied and a seventeenth battleship added.

He also urged an increase of men so as fully to man the newly commissioned ships.

THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

Statement by Grand Vizier.

HIS POLICY FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Turkish Grand Vizier made a long statement of his policy in the Chamber. He thanked the Rumelian army for saving the country and re-establishing the Constitution on more solid basis. He insisted on the punishment of those responsible for the massacres at Adana. He deprecated floating a loan and hoped that more strict attention would be paid to principles of political economy so as to increase the revenue.

A vote of confidence was passed.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Visit Madrid.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at Madrid on a visit to the King and Queen of Spain.

MR. GANDHI'S RELEASE.

Welcomed by Indians.

LONDON, MAY 25.

A telegram from Pretoria states that Mr. Gandhi has been released. He was welcomed by a thousand Indians.

THE INDIAN ORDERLIES.

Received by the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Prince of Wales has received His Majesty's Indian Orderlies.

THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Queen Alexandra has left Venice for home.

ENGLISH HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

American Victory.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the match for the Heavy-Weight Championship of England last night, Langford of America knocked out Hague of England in four rounds.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The death is announced of Admiral Henry Craven St John.

[Admiral Henry Craven St. John entered the Navy in 1851 and for his action at Fatshan Creek six years later was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1863 he attacked and destroyed the Piratical Fleet of Junks, for which meritorious action he was promoted Commander. He was subsequently promoted to Post-Captain for arduous surveying work in Japan. The late Admiral served in the Reserve and Channel Squadrons, was senior officer at Gibraltar and as Rear-Admiral held command at Queenstown. He was A. D. C. to the late Queen Victoria and gained the Baltic and China medals and clasp. His services in Japan enabled him to write on the "Wild Coasts of Nipon" and as a further daub in literature edited the "Notes of Charles St. John."]

LADY MINTO NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Quarterly Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The following summary has been issued here of the report for the last three months of the Chief Lady Superintendent of the Lady Minto Nursing Association:—

The Association now has at work 48 nurses and three Provincial Lady Superintendents, having been reinforced in March by three Sisters from Home and two Sisters selected in India. Accommodation has been found for 13 nurses in the Punjab, with summer headquarters at Murree, 13 in the United Provinces, with a home at Bareilly, ten in Eastern Bengal and Assam, with Shillong and Dibrugarh as centres, and good work is also being done by branches in Baluchistan, Rajputana and Burma. The report announces the introduction of a local branch in Bengal, which is to undertake the duty of providing out nurses in that Province.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Viceroy held his annual levee here last night, some 500 gentlemen attending. Lord Kitchener and Sir Louis Dane shared the "dais" with His Excellency.

EMPIRE DAY.

Celebrations in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

DARJEELING.

The State Ball at Government House, Darjeeling, last night was to commemorate Empire Day and was attended by over three hundred guests.

KARACHI.

Empire Day was celebrated in Karachi yesterday with great enthusiasm. It was generally regarded as an unofficial holiday. The office of the Commissioner in Sind and the majority of offices and mercantile firms closed at least for half the day. The Union Jack was hoisted at all the principal buildings and the possessors of private flags ran them up also, so that the town presented an unusually gay and festive appearance. All the schools were closed. An enjoyable programme of games, conjuring and exhibition of wrestling for children was carried out on the old Hockey ground in the Zoological Gardens.

Queen Victoria's Memorial Statue on the Queen's Lawn in front of Frere Hall was the scene of numberless visits from all classes of the community, the base of the statue being a mass of flowers and foliage from numerous memorial wreaths placed thereon.

The Zoological Gardens, which was profusely decorated with flags and pennons, presented a most animated scene from 6 o'clock, and as the afternoon wore on the crowds increased, until the whole gardens was a mass of human beings representing every nationality.

The Military band and fifes and drums of the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, and serenais of the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis played in and around the bandstand from 6-30 p.m. to 9-30, the music being greatly appreciated. At the conclusion of the musical programme there was a grand pyrotechnic display of fire-balloons, rockets, catherine-wheels, etc. Altogether, the programme, which had been drawn up by the initiative of the Karachi branch of the British Empire League, was most successfully carried out and members of the European and Indian communities, who all mingled freely in the gardens, appeared to enjoy themselves with equal zest and satisfaction.

LUCKNOW.

On Empire Day in Mussoorie the new electric light installation was switched on, amidst music and general jubilation. The station was brilliantly illuminated.

The Bishop of Lucknow gave an "At Home" at the Municipal Gardens in the afternoon, and on Saturday last Colonel Beer and the officers of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles gave a dinner at "The Criterion," at which General Eccles Nixon was the guest of honour. The only toast was that of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

MATHERAN.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SPORTS.

On Monday afternoon (Empire Day) the 25th annual athletic sports of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage were held at Matheran on the raised plateau called Olympia. The weather was delightfully cool, a fresh breeze blowing along the field.

The programme consisted of twenty-five items, including handicap races for the boys and girls of the different classes, egg and spoon, three-legged and potato races, all of which were very interesting and well contested. The pillow fight and hurdle race afforded great amusement to the spectators, those competitors who failed to get well over the hurdle getting a dip in a temporary ditch on the far side of the obstacle. The boys were defeated in the tug-of-war against the girls, though it was evident that the young ladies had the weight on their side. The native boys were not forgotten, three flat races and an amusing chatti race being delegated as their part in the programme.

At the conclusion Mrs. MacPherson, wife of the Superintendent of Matheran, presented the prizes to the winners; after which Colonel Thomson, I.M.S., and Mr. Anderson, Superintendent of the Orphanage, spoke a few words.

Col. Thomson, Capt MacPherson, Lieuts. Cudliff and Gaskell, and Messrs. Anderson, Clayton and Keith acted as starters and judges, and the band of the 114th Mahrattas contributed music during the afternoon. A large number of the residents of Matheran were present throughout the proceedings, which terminated at 7 p. m.

THE BOGRA SHOOTING INCIDENT.

A Pure Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Information to hand to-day makes it certain that the Marwari shot dead at Sonatola, Bogra, by a chaprasi was by pure accident. Mr. Outhwinte, the Traffic Inspector, was asleep at the time and knew nothing of the occurrence.

DACCA STABBING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

In the Dacca stabbing case to-day Jogabandhu Ghar, Deputy Magistrate, said Sasi in his dying declaration said he could recognize his assailant if he saw him. Brajo, a wounded man, said he did not know why he was wounded.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

Appeal before High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Mr. Dutt, Barrister, for Mr. Surendranath Mookerjee, in the Midnapore Case, finished his address this afternoon, and Mr. Gregory, officiating Advocate-General, commenced for the Crown. The case will probably end this week.

After the conclusion of the Midnapore appeal, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mookerjee take up the appeal of Rakhal Chandra Laha, the informer who was convicted and sentenced in the previous case.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

Effect of the Pasteur Treatment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Pasteur treatment which the Viceroy and the Countess Minto are undergoing will be completed this week, and Captain Caster leaves for Kasauli on Sunday. It is always a trying experience, but their Excellencies have stood it well and the Viceroy is none the worse to-day for his tiring in holding the levee last night.

THE Viceregal Evening Party on the 8th proximo has been cancelled as arrangements for it were found to clash with those of the State Ball, which is now to be on the 14th.

THE GUNTUR RIOTS.

Official Statement.

MAGISTRACY AND POLICE CRITICIZED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

A Government Order on the Guntur Riots, with the Hon'ble Mr. Horne's report, was issued to the press to-day. After setting out the facts of the case, the Government Order runs:—

MR. KERSHASP'S CONDUCT.

Government are disposed to agree with Mr. Horne that Mr. Kershasp, when he became aware of the riot in progress, arrived on the scene without unnecessary delay. After arrival, however, he did nothing beyond making a few promises to enquire into the alleged grievances of the rioters delivered through the medium of the Sub-Magistrate from the doorway of the choultry in which he had taken shelter. At no time was personal injury actually offered to himself or to the Sub-Magistrate, who was with him. If he had shown a bold front no further violence would probably have occurred. When, however, Mr. Kershasp saw his duffadar hustled, behind whom he was standing in the doorway of the choultry, he precipitately retired inside the choultry, where he remained without taking further action. Here he stayed at least 20 minutes according to his own statement, but probably longer. There is reason to believe that it was during or after this period that the peon of the Salt and Abkari Department was killed. The mob in the meantime moved off and showed no intention of returning. Mr. Kershasp took the opportunity to retreat by a circuitous path round the hills to Pamidimarru, a neighbouring village a few miles off, leaving behind him Subba Rao, the District Superintendent of Police, who was badly wounded. Mr. Kershasp admits that when he emerged from the choultry he discarded the English topee he was wearing. He denies he adopted any further disguise, though there is the evidence of Subba Rao before Mr. Brodie, taken very shortly after the occurrence, that he did so. Mr. Horne has accepted Mr. Kershasp's personal disclaimer on this point. Mr. Kershasp gave no instructions of any kind to the Sub-Magistrate before leaving him and during his stay at Pamidimarru took no further immediate steps to obtain assistance to quell the riot or inform the District Magistrate of what had occurred. The excuses he offers for inaction during the afternoon and the night following the riot are incomprehensible to Government.

His Excellency in Council regrets he can find nothing which extenuates Mr. Kershasp's conduct in shirking his duty as magistrate and to abandon the Superintendent of Police when there was reason to believe he was in grave danger. It was also cowardly in the extreme. Throughout, Mr. Kershasp entirely failed to realise the responsibilities of his position as an officer of the Indian Civil Service and a magistrate and has shown himself quite unfit for the measure of responsibility which devolves upon a magistrate in independent charge of a division. Government, therefore, direct that he be reduced to the rank of passed Assistant Collector and Magistrate without independent magisterial charge.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S COWARDICE

Mr. Horne considers and His Excellency in Council agrees that Subba Rao lost little time in arriving at the scene of the riot after he heard of its occurrence. But his subsequent conduct, however, reflects little credit on his courage. After firing an ineffectual shot at the crowd Subba Rao retired incontinently to the chatram, where it seems clear he discarded his uniform. The mob set fire to the thatch over the building. The Superintendent tried to escape, but was recognized and beaten, whereupon again he took shelter in the building. When he first arrived there he was uninjured save for a few slight bruises. If instead of biding he had shown courage by again facing the crowd as it was his duty to do, it was probable it would have to give way. Government recognise that Subba Rao was confronted with a very difficult situation and are on this account prepared to deal leniently with him; but a police officer who, in face of danger, has been found wanting in nerve and personal courage cannot again have sufficient influence with the force or be useful as Superintendent. He could not inspire confidence if similar trouble occurred while in charge. Government therefore order that Subba Rao be reduced to the post of first grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, and be appointed Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police.

TAHSILDAR'S DISGRACEFUL BEHAVIOUR.

Government consider the Tahsildar's behaviour disgraceful from the first. He has disclaimed any responsibility for the preservation of law and order. As soon as the riot began he took the earliest opportunity for precipitate flight, leaving the property of Government and his own to the mercy of the mob. He utterly failed to recognise his responsibilities. Government direct he be dismissed from the public service.

Government also consider that the Sub-Magistrate displayed throughout complete disregard of his responsibility and showed abject cowardice. They direct that he be dismissed from the public service.

The Inspector-General of Police will be requested to report to Government the action he takes regarding the conduct of the other members of the police present at the riot. He should also report separately on the defective police arrangements during the festival from noon to 1 o'clock on the day of the riot. There appears to have been no responsible police officer in immediate command of the force.

MOZUFFERPORE PERJURY CASE.

Accused Hiding in Nepal Terai.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

It is now clear that Jadulal Sahu, the accused in the Mozufferpore perjury case, fled across the Nepal border and is hiding somewhere in the Nepal Terai.

MESSRS. BINNY AND CO.

Final Dividend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

The fourth and final dividend, at the rate of six annas in the rupee, making a total payment of 16 annas, will be paid to the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Binny and Co., on the 1st proximo.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Prisoners Plead Guilty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 25.

A General Court-Martial assembled this morning at the library of the Northamptonshire Regiment for the purpose of trying four prisoners, viz., Private Lawrence, East Surreys, and Private Harris, East Surreys, Private Wilkinson, Lincolnshire Regiment. The charge against the prisoners was using violence towards their superior officers while in the execution of the latter's duty in the military prison at Wanowri. All four pleaded guilty on the charge being read out to them, and none desired to call witnesses for the defence or to question their previous records in the army.

It was in evidence that Lawrence, Wilkinson and Harris were undergoing certain terms of imprisonment in the military prison. On the 28th April last Lance.-Corporal. Durden, a warder, heard some talking going on in the latrine, and as he advanced to see who was there, Lawrence struck him in the face with his clenched fist and also threw a stone at him as he emerged to blow his whistle for assistance. Wilkinson and Harris struck the warder on the back as he turned to get away. Sergeant Bugg, another warder, came upon the scene at the time and marched all three to their cells and locked them up.

The three prisoners admitted a series of previous convictions proved by Captain Ellis of the 121st Pioneers, the Prosecutor.

Private Edwards was arraigned on a charge of having used violence to his superior officer, viz., Lance-Corporal Lamming of the King's Royal Rifles, in that he, on the 10th May last, struck that officer in the military prison with his clenched fist on the chest, and that on being seized and confined to his cell, he came up to the bars and spat in Lance-Corporal Lamming's face, using abusive language at the same time.

The prisoner pleaded guilty and admitted a series of previous convictions.

The Court having considered its judgment, proceedings will be forwarded to Headquarters at Ootacamund for confirmation of sentence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Westlake, D. S. O., 27th Cavalry, was President and Major Wilkins, of the 11th Mahrattas, Judge Advocate of the Court-Martial.

CURE OF SNAKE-BITE.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

In a resolution published in the "United Provinces Gazette" some interesting details are given regarding the use of the Lauder Brunton lancets and permanganate of potash for the cure of snake-bite. The reports vary a good deal in character. In the Meerut District, the lancets were used in 235 cases and success followed in 171 of these, but it is not certain that in all these cases the bites were those of poisonous snakes. In 22 cases, the patients died.

In Barabanki, four cases were successfully treated and in two of them snakes were seen to be cobras. The other districts report success in several cases, but the returns are not very reliable as it has not often been proved that the snakes were venomous.

The Commissioner of Agra reports that the villagers are afraid of the lancet and prefer their own methods of treatment, while one Magistrate says that there is a general complaint that the lancets are not sharp enough to make a proper incision where the skin was hard.

TRAVANCORE RIOT APPEALS.

Policemen Prosecuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

In the matter of the riot appeals, C. S. Swaminatha Sastri, B.A., B.L., Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was the investigating officer of the riots, and eight other policemen have been ordered by the High Court to be prosecuted for suppression of evidence, fabrication of false evidence and omission to produce a document before the Court. All the men were arrested under a warrant issued by the High Court. Swaminatha Sastri was released on bail on furnishing personal security for Rs. 5,000. Some of the policemen are accused of torture and unlawful detention in custody of respectable persons.

The case is now going on before the First Class Magistrate of Quilon, and Mr. Nagappan Nair, B.A., B.L., Sirkar Vakil, attached to the local District and Sessions Court, conducts the prosecution of Swaminatha Sastri.

SOUTH INDIA PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Central Committee Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 25.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Southern India Pasteur Institute was held this morning at the Institute, Surgeon-General H. Carruthers, I. M. S., presiding, when Captain A. G. McKenderick, I. M. S., Officiating Director and Secretary, presented the annual statement of the finances. It was found that the receipts were Rs. 19,000, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,000.

In order to meet the deficit, it was resolved to appeal to the Raja of Vizianagram and other Rajas to contribute to the Institute fund. The Dewan of Mysore was asked to join the Committee.

Major J. N. Cornwall, I. M. S., the Director, is expected to rejoin for duty on the 19th July.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PHYSICIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 25.

Hakim Syed Bagir Hossin, the famous Shahi physician, died here last Sunday from cholera. The deceased was eighty years of age. The funeral was attended by the leading Mahomedans, including members of the ex-local Oudh family.

THE DISTURBANCE AT MANDI.

Early Settlement Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

News from the Mandi State points to an early settlement of the dispute between the Raja and his subjects.

TROUBLE ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Partial Strike of Enginemen.

GENERAL CESSATION OF WORK PROBABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

There is trouble brewing among the drivers on the Madras Southern Mahratta Railway. According to an official report, a number of enginemen stationed at Arkonam sent a telegram to their District Loco Superintendent and a list of grievances with the Loco Superintendent, with the intimation that unless their grievances were at once redressed they would strike work on the 24th. No previous appeal was sent to the Loco Superintendent or Agent as usual in such cases. The Loco Superintendent went to Arkonam on the 24th and stated that the new rules in supersession of the "rules" of the late Madras Railway were under consideration and that he would remove their reasonable complaints. It was impossible, he said, to entertain for a moment the condition they demanded that no local foreman from the metre-gauge section of the line should ever be posted to Arkonam. If they did not resume duty by 6 p.m. on the 25th he would recommend their dismissal to the Agent. I understand that the drivers are aggrieved owing to their not being paid for long unavoidable detentions on the line. The practice has been to calculate their pay according to the booked time of each train and to pay them at the rate of eight working hours per day. It is said in the case especially of drivers of goods train, that these men have sometimes to be on their engines for 24, 30 and at times even for 36 hours, but they only get paid for 8 hours' work. Under the old Madras Railway system these long detentions did not occur. The men were paid for all reasonable detentions. The drivers complain that ever since the amalgamation of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway systems they have been drawing less wages than they have actually earned. Representations, they say, have been made, but the grievance continues to remain unredressed. In spite of this the men have been patient until matters reached a climax at Arkonam on Sunday last, owing, it is alleged, to the overbearing demeanour of the new Loco Foreman. The official version says the strike is purely local and is unlikely to spread. The goods train service from Arkonam is delayed, but the passenger service is not interfered with.

It is evident, however, that the drivers of Royapuram intend siding with their confreres at Arkonam. They gave the authorities time till noon to-day, demanding that the Arkonam men should be reinstated and their grievances redressed.

The drivers and firemen had an interview to-day with the Secretary to the Agent.

The men were told that their fellow-drivers at Arkonam were not dismissed, but were given time till noon to-morrow to consider the matter and that their grievances would be laid before the Agent for consideration.

On this the Royapuram drivers withdrew and have resumed their duties. It is reported that the Arkonam men have wired to Jolarpett, Betragunta and Rajahmundry inviting sympathy and co-operation with their fellow-drivers in those stations.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Protest Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 25.

The delegates of the All-India Moslem League, after two days' hard work, left here to-day for their respective provinces. The meeting of the League on Sunday is considered to be the most important of all political meetings held by the Mahomedans since their last meeting at Amritsar. Its objects were three: First, to protest against the desire of the Government of India to limit separate Mahomedan representation to a number of seats closely approaching their numerical strength in the population. Secondly, to express the disapproval of the community to nomination and mixed elections. Thirdly, to express the national Mahomedan gratitude to H. H. Aga Khan and Syed Amir Ali as the two recognised leaders of the Indian Mahomedans.

It is significant that no less distinguished a person than the Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk was chosen president of the meeting. There was intense excitement among the audience. The recent interpretation of the Government of India as expressed in Parliament regarding the question of Mahomedan electorates was considered tantamount to a breach of faith.

Mr. Ali Imam said if the Government of India departed from its pledges he trembled to pronounce the effects of that departure upon the Indian Mahomedans. His reference to the Mahomedans of India as a great dynamic force evoked loud cheers.

Mr. Mahomed Shafi of the Punjab was even more emphatic in his warning. He said the claims of the Mahomedans were not new. Meetings were held and are being held everywhere in India to protest against the intention of the Government to limit separate Mahomedan representation only to a few seats. He concluded by seriously drawing the attention of the Indian Government to the fact that a breach of faith in an oriental country was a most dangerous thing and that dissatisfaction and discontent would follow if the pledges of high authorities were not faithfully fulfilled.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad of Bombay said that separate electorates for Mahomedans in municipalities and district boards were most essential, because experience clearly showed that without that provision the Mahomedans were unable to avail themselves of the advantages of local self-government and political education in general.

On Monday the delegates considered the Mahomedan educational problem.

A PRESS communique issued yesterday by the Government of India says:—"During the past eighteen months numerous changes in traffic procedure have been instituted in the Telegraph Department and difficulty has been experienced by the staff in making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the new rules which have been issued from time to time in the form of circulars. The Government of India have sanctioned Mr. G. T. W. Olver, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, being placed on special duty to compile a revised Traffic Code embodying the new rules. Mr. Olver will commence the preparation of the new Code at Simla on the 14th proximo."

DURING the performance at the Empire Theatre, Hyde, Cheshire, the bioscope caught fire, and there seemed every likelihood of a panic. The manager pursuaded a girl who was singing at the time to continue, which she did, and the people left the theatre quietly.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

Compulsory Military Training.

BOTANY BAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MAY 19.

WHERE SHALL THE SHIPS BE BUILT?

CONSIDERATION is being given by the Melbourne Government to the question of the construction of a torpedo boat in this State. The Williamstown council recently brought under the notice of the Premier the importance of submitting a tender for either constructing the third torpedo boat required by the Federal Government in Victoria, or having it put together in this State. In view of the intention of the Commonwealth Government to construct a number of torpedo boat destroyers and other vessels, the State Government has been urged to take some line of action to secure a portion of this industrial development for Victoria. The facilities for constructing these war vessels are at the disposal of the State Government, for while the Government has no adequate dock accommodation of its own for such a work, it has been advised that there are several firms which would be quite capable and willing to do the work of the construction of the third torpedo boat destroyer were put up to tender instead of being given to the New South Wales Government Dock without competition. A deputation upon the subject will wait upon the Premier on Wednesday, and urge him to make a progressive movement, in order to place Victoria on the same footing as New South Wales in the ship-building industry.

DISCUSSION AT WILLIAMSTOWN.

"If our Parliamentary representatives don't keep their eyes open New South Wales will become an important shipbuilding centre, while Victoria will be a petty repairing shop," remarked Cr. M'Donald at a meeting of the Footscray council, in moving that the Federal Government be urged to give Victoria a chance for the work of erecting the destroyers that it was intended to build. He said that of the engineers sent home to gain experience only one was a Victorian, the remainder were all from Sydney, an indication that as usual New South Wales was going to score. Cr. Hills seconded the motion. They could build ships at Williamstown and as for a site for a dry dock, no better place could be found than at the mouth of Stony Creek, at Spotswood. Cr. J. R. Johnson said New South Wales was working every point to make Sydney the ship building centre of the Commonwealth. Some time ago tenders were called for a steam trawler. His firm was the lowest tenderer, but months after all the tenders were in the Federal Government allowed the New South Wales Government to submit a price. In the end the New South Wales Government took the job for £1560 less than his firm's price. From what he had since learned, he believed the New South Wales Government had lost heavily over the contract, but it was its intention to get the work, whether it lost or not. The Federal members representing Victoria were neglecting the interests of Victoria when they permitted this kind of thing to go on without protest. Victoria was entitled to a fair share of what was going, and the Parliamentary representatives of the State should be told about it. He hoped that a royal commission would be appointed to inquire into the whole matter. Cr. Shillabeer said it was a standing disgrace that the people who represented them should allow such things to go on. He hoped the Iron Masters Association would succeed in its efforts to get a royal commission. Victoria had men who were competent to do the ship building work, and all they wanted was a fair field and no favour. The motion was carried.

COMPULSORY TRAINING.

The Minister of Defence, who arrived in Sydney on Friday, said there was no reason to believe that the Government could be successfully challenged; therefore it was preparing bills, and intended going right through with the list. The Defence Bill was being finally dealt with, and it would include naval as well as military matters. The vital difference between the Deakin Defence Bill and the Fisher measure was that the latter provided for compulsory training between the ages of 14 years and 18 years. During that period it was proposed to give them recruit training work, including musketry up to 500 yards, so that when the cadet went into his first compulsory camp at the age of 18 years he would have gone through the recruiting course, and be ready and fit for more extended battalion and brigade operations. Under the Deakin proposals, according to the first draft, all those coming under the compulsory clauses were recruits who had never done any rifle work. It was proposed that the first eight days of the continuous camp should be occupied in giving recruit training. Then there were to be eight days' continuous camps when that was done, and the recruit was supposed to have been turned out as a trained soldier. The Fisher Government's system gave a youth four years' recruit training before he went into the continuous camps, so that the whole sixteen days of the continuous camps could be used for extended manœuvres. He more than hoped that the measure would be carried.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

The total quantity of wheat and flour exported from South Australia to all markets during April represented 1,687,430 bushels of wheat, of which 360,400 bushels went in the shape of 7,208 tons of flour. This compares with 776,875 bushels shipped in April last year (wheat 480,675 bushels, flour 5,964 tons). For the first five months of the wheat shipping season, which begins in this State on December 1, the crop movement to all importing centres, including inter-State, has been 11,291,196 bushels of wheat and 30,543 tons of flour, representing in all 12,818,346 bushels of wheat. The return for the corresponding period of last season show 7,014,696 bushels of wheat and 29,133 tons of flour, representing together 8,471,346 bushels of wheat, or 4,347,000 bushels of wheat less than has been shipped away during the first five months of the present export season. The reason for the difference is the rapid export movement that has continued since the beginning of harvest. Shipments are now, however, rapidly falling off, and before long the strong lead that has been established this year is expected to be considerably reduced.

CONCERNING LOYALTY.

When addressing members of the Union Parliament after the opening of the 1909 session on Thursday, April 29, Professor Daraley Naylor said he agreed with Professor J. Royce, the American philosopher, that loyalty was the greatest thing in the world, and it should be added to the immortal trio of faith, hope, and charity. True loyalty implied loyalty to loyalty, and that meant that they should respect honour and loyalty in others. If they did not, then loyalty degenerated into showiness and jingoism of the most vulgar kind. Too many people spoke about other nations disparagingly. There had been a great deal said about one nation in Europe, and he deprecated any such public references, because they were extremely wrong. There was no more certain truth than that war scares were the work of interested parties, and were often without foundation. What was needed was the formation of an international peace society all over the world with the object of placing the question of peace before the voters at every election in every country. If that were done, in 10 or 20 years a simultaneous reduction of armaments would become practicable and possible. It only needed organisation by steady, quiet and determined work, because they all regarded war forces as a necessary evil. They were not always going to be necessary. He hoped this country would be foremost in hastening that golden age, and in bringing about such a condition of things that armies and navies would fulfil their real duty and truest function. That was to act as a world police, ready to enforce if necessary the decisions of a world arbitration court.

AUSTRALIA'S BIRTHPLACE.

A large number of people gathered on Wednesday on the southern shore of Botany Bay to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay, the birthplace of Australia. Lord Dudley, the Governor-General, is

[By telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

the course of a speech, said the name of Captain Cook was honoured among all people of British stock. He could not conceive of any Australian who took the smallest interest or pride in the history of his country who had not made himself acquainted with the great event which had led to the first practica discovery of this country and its inclusion as British territory. Wonderful as had been the progress of Australia, and rapid as her rise had been, they were but the shadow, of what, under providence, she might still do in years to come. Sir Joseph Carruthers suggested, amidst cheers, that the reserve should belong to the Commonwealth, and not to the State, as being the property of the whole Australian nation.

FEDERAL BOUNTIES SYSTEM.

The Federal Bounties Act has now been in operation for over 12 months. Recently the Central Customs Administration asked the Collectors in the several States to furnish reports of applications received for bounties, and the way in which they had been dealt with. The Acting Minister (Mr. Hutchison) made available a return summarising the results reported by the Collectors. From this it appears that £2,503 has been claimed as bounty and that £2,213 has been granted. The details are as follow :—Cotton, 63 claimants, 262 acres under cultivation, 14,345 lb. of ginned cotton and 25,476 lb. of cotton seed produced, £31, 1-4 paid in bounties; flax fibre, 27 claimants, 312 1-2 acres under cultivation, 52 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lb. produced, £45, 15 paid in bounties; £174 5s in addition claimed but not paid; coffee, raw, 13 claimants, 168 acres under cultivation, 24,932 lb. produced, £216 8-3 paid in bounties, £71 1-9 claimed in addition but not paid; tobacco leaf, 23 claimants, 212 acres under cultivation, 14,251 lb. produced, £113 15-3 paid in bounties, £14 7 claimed in addition but not paid; fish (preserved), six claimants, 330,624 lb., produced, £668 15-9 paid in bounties, £93-6-6 1-2 claimed in addition but not paid; evaporated apples, six claimants, fruit taken from ordinary orchards, quantity not stated, £1,079-2-1 paid in bounties; combed wool, one claimant, 47,000 lb. produced, no duty yet claimed but a notice of intention to claim bounty received; sisal hemp, five claimants, 1,337 acres under cultivation, 30,525 lb. produced. £34,-1-4 paid in bounties and rubber, one claimant, 10 acres under cultivation (no bounty yet paid). The Act allows the following maximum amounts to be paid in bounties in any one year:—Ginned cotton, £6,000; flax, £3,000, sisal hemp, £3,000; cotton seed, £1,000; rubber, £2,000; coffees (raw), £1,500; tobacco leaf, £4,000; fish (preserved), £10,000; dried fruits, £6,000; combed wool or tops, £10,000; and other goods for which no claims have yet been received.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The Federal Treasury on May 3 received the missing telegram from Western Australia, setting out the month's Customs and Excise collections in that State, in which the total revenue was £16,418, compared with £17,072 received during April last year. This brought the total for the month from the six States to £823,500, while the previous April returned £878,736. There was thus a decrease last month for the Commonwealth of £55,236. The revenue received during the ten expired months of the current financial year totalled £9,189,278, a decrease of £822,108 compared with the total for the corresponding term of last year. A shortage this year was expected, but it was only estimated at £604,698, and it is already £217,410 in excess of that estimate. Commenting on the above figures today the Treasurer (Mr. Fisher) said they could not look forward to any increase of Customs revenue dur the remaining two months of this year. His experts had informed him that they would be quite satisfied if the remainder of the year held its own. The ex-Treasurer (Sir William Lyne) had anticipated a total Customs deficit for the year of £604,000 but already the deficit was £217,000 above that amount. So far as the postal figures were concerned, an increase of £185,000 on the figures of the previous year had been forecasted, but it looked as if they would not quite realise that amount seeing that the increase for the 10 months was but £103,712, though that in itself was by no means an inconsiderable advance.

LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON.

Lieutenant Shackleton arrived at Melbourne on the 3rd. instant and a formal reception was held in the Town Hall, when the Lord Mayor proposed Lieut. Shackleton's health. The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) said on behalf of the Government and people of the Commonwealth he was proud to meet Lieutenant Shackleton, and to thank him for the gallant courageous and capable way in which he had led his expedition to such great success. He was pleased that there were three Australians in the party, and that, as Lieutenant Shackleton had already borne public testimony, they had aided him in a great measure in the scientific investigations. They were proud to know that there were men who would undertake any duty necessary to increase the knowledge of the world, careless and indifferent whether they personally profited by it or not. This party had added to the scientific knowledge of the world. He was glad to know that the expedition had been successful, and proud to be one of a Government and Parliament that had rendered some little assistance to the expedition. Anything that had been done by the Government had been more than repaid by the excellent work that Lieutenant Shackleton had carried out. (Cheers.) The toast was honoured with enthusiasm. Lieutenant Shackleton, in reply, said Providence had watched over the expedition. Every man of the party was actuated by a desire to carry out as far as lay in his power the trust given to him by the sympathy of people in England, and by the active co-operation and financial assistance of the Government of Australia. He was glad of the sympathy of the great Australian people, and he thanked the company for the heartiness of their welcome.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

A Royal Commission to enquire into the Murray Waters agreement was appointed at a meeting of the Executive Council on May 4. The Commission consists of Messrs. Mackinnon (chairman), Gray, Carlisle, Holden, Lemmon, Smith, Manifold, Abbott and Rees. The Commission are to make full enquiry concerning, the flow of the Murray River and its tributaries, the principles which should govern the division of its waters between the States directly concerned and to report on the following matters relative thereto:—(1) Total flow of the stream and the respective contributions thereto made by each of the States. (2) Considerations which should determine the allotted share of each State in the waters of the stream. (3) Manner in which the respective shares in the stream of each State should be determined, and the tribunal or authority which should control the division of its flow and secure to each State its allotted volume. (4) Measures to be taken for regulating the flow so as to secure the full use of the river for all purposes.

WESTERN WHEAT SUPPLY.

A serious position in connection with the State's wheat production and the export trade has been brought to light in Perth, by the publication by the Government Statistician, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, of his estimates relating to yield, consumption, &c. Mr. Fraser roughly estimates the probable consumption at 2,392,000 bushels, and the seed wheat requirements at 350,000 bushels, or a total requirement of 2,742,000 bushels. Against this the yield is put down at 2,457,483 bushels, thus showing a shortage of 264,517 bushels. Notwithstanding this actual shortage the approximate export from the State is estimated at 420,000 bushels, making a total shortage for 1909 of 684,517 bushels. This means that though the local farmers have sold for export nearly half a million bushels, much of it at 3d per bushel the community will have to import nearly three-quar ers of a million bushels at largely augmented prices, all of it, indeed, in all probability, at over 3d, and much of it at prices approaching 5d.

A.

MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Fire Brigade could not be Communicated with.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the Mahomedbhoy Mill, Delisle Road, and the mill authorities fought against the flames for two hours before it was got under. It broke out in the mixing department at 2 o'clock and though the telephone man rang up the Exchange, no reply could be had. The Fire Brigade therefore could not be communicated with, as is alleged, by the man who were near the telephone at the time. The mill's fire appliances were then used and at 4 o'clock the flames were extinguished. A considerable amount of damage is said to have been done, but no exact figure has been arrived at. The origin of the fire is not known. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons are the agents of the mill, and the property is fully covered by insurance.

HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA.

The Ahmednagar Stud.

EXCELLENT RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

An interesting experiment in horse-breeding at Ahmednagar has been proceeding during the past four years. In July, 1905, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of a small stud at that station for the purpose of breeding by stallions on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on horse-breeding in 1901. The original idea of the Commission was to foster the pure indigenous breeds of Indian horses, such as Marwaris, Kathiawaris, etc.; but on the representation of the Director-General, Army Remount Department, to the effect that the supply of first-class Arab stallions was not equal to the demand and was yearly decreasing, it was decided to try to breed pure Arabs also.

Accordingly, 30 desert-bred Arab mares were imported from Arabia and a number of the purest bred Marwari and Kathiawari mares were obtained, a stud being thus formed and the success gained has surpassed all expectations. The Indian breeds have produced a fine progeny, true to type, while the Arabs have given wonderful results. The stock show all the true Arab characteristics with great quality and much more power and bone than is seen in the Bombay market.

Recently, Colonel Broome, Director-General of the Army Remount Department, had three of these young Arab horses sent to Simla for exhibition. They were selected from 14 Arab colts foaled in the first year of the Stud's existence, and they are thus the first fruits of the experiment.

Competent judges of Arabs were all enthusiastic in praise of these horses, and for three-year olds they were certainly something out of the common. They stand 14-2 1-2 to 14-3, with fine quality short backs and great limbs. Their shank measurements average 7 1-2 inches, as compared with the bare 7 inches in the Arab market. They are great movers, and in the opinion of those who know the Bombay stables well, similar specimens could not have been obtained there of late years.

The "Pioneer" says:—"If the Ahmednagar Stud can continue to turn out a stock such as these, its future is assured, and as there is no doubt as to the financial success likely to be gained, breeding will probably be carried out on extended lines."

PROPOSED NEW DAILY PAPER.

Arabindo Ghose's Denial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Arabindo Ghose writes to the "Bengalee" and denies that he had any conversation with Mr. C. R. Das about publishing or financing a daily paper. He asks the public not to accept any statement about him, which is not published with his authority. Mr. Das also has written to the "Bengalee" to the same effect.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The following Royal Artillery postings are notified :—

Captain W. Evans, from No. 10 Ammunition Column, Bangalore, to the 12th Field Battery, Nasirabad, on promotion.

Captain Deshon, from the 4th Brigade, Jhansi, to the 14th Field Battery, vice Captain Neville, appointed Adjutant.

Captain Monkhouse, from the "E" Brigade, Horse Battery, to the 17th Field Battery, Ballincollig, on promotion to Major.

Captain J. H. Paine to be an Associate Member of the R. A. Committee.

Lieutenant Aunet, 127th Baluchis, joins the Zhob Levy Corps.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Jewel Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

It is notified that the two sets of jewels presented to India by the Army Rifle Association for competition at Central and Divisional Rifle Meetings during 1908-09 have been won as follows :—

SERIES (A)—Officers and non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal.

Gold Jewel—Sergeant A. Hanks, 15th Hussars, 110 points.

Silver Jewel—Lance Sergeant L. Gillborn, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, 110 points.

Bronze Jewel—Lieut. Graham, 121st Pioneers, 103 points.

SERIES (B.)—Non-commissioned officers below the rank of sergeant and men.

Gold Jewel—Pte. J. Watt, 1st West Yorkshire Regt., 104 points.

Silver Jewel—Pte. F. George, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regt. 103 points.

Bronze Jewel—Corporal G. Voice, 15th Hussars, 99 points.

HIGH PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The high prices of food stuffs and other articles of consumption have naturally engaged public attention for some time past, and the inflation of currency is generally believed to have given rise to the same. This is, no doubt, true to some extent, but it must be borne in mind that the mints have long since been closed to free coinage, and yet the adoption of this remedy has failed to bring down prices as it might naturally have been expected to do. An impression also prevails that this is due to excessive coinage, but it is submitted that prices are governed not so much by the quantity of coins actually struck in the mints as by the amount of expenditure incurred in the country. It is therefore difficult to understand how a further contraction of the circulating medium could be effected otherwise than by a general curtailment of expenditure. Lavish expenditure is, as is well known incurred in connection with marriage processions and feasts given on good and bad occasions. The standard of living has also risen of late so much, so that even labourers and barbers cannot do without tea. In Surat alone more than ten shops have been opened of late for the supply of tea, ice-cream, and native confectionery. It behoves the leaders of different communities to use their personal influence in these hard times to discourage the tastes and practices which cannot but bring in the long run utter impoverishment.

The fall in the price of silver has, no doubt, contributed to raise prices to some extent, but, as far as the domestic trade goes, it may safely be set down as a remote rather than a proximate cause thereof, inasmuch as in the form of currency the value of the Rupee is not at all affected by the circumstance that, in transactions connected with the export trade with gold-using countries, it is accepted at its actual intrinsic value as mere bullion.—Yours, etc.,

M. N.

Surat, May 24.

THE JAIN CONFERENCE.

President's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

The proceedings of the first day of the Jain Conference which opened on Saturday last, were began by the singing of some songs by boys and girls. The songs had been specially composed for the occasion. This was followed by the reading of the letter of invitation by Mr. Chaganlal Amulak, the Chief Secretary. The speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Sheth Shivdanji Premaji, was read by Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar.

The speaker related the history of the birth and the growth of the Conference. From this it would seem that the idea of such a Jain Conference first originated in the Province of Marwar, which is full of strong Jainic associations. After this five more conferences were held in successive years at Bombay, Baroda, Patan, Ahmedabad, and Bhavnagar, the present one at Poona being the seventh.

The aims of the Conference were well known to the Jains in general. They were principally to raise the moral, social, industrial and religious condition of the Jains. Every important and unimportant object could be reduced to this one all comprehensive aim.

He then dwelt on the importance of education—literary and industrial—and pointed out that his own people were very backward in both these. To prove what education and enlightenment of the right sort could do, he cited the instance of Japan and showed how in a brief time that nation had outstripped every Asiatic nation, and had run into lists with such European powers as Russia. It was then pointed out that every religious commanion in India was at present trying to elevate its people by establishing colleges of their own on the distinctive basis of their respective religion. The Aligarh College was an illustration of the efforts of the Mahomedans while the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College and the Central Benares College were instances of the efforts of the Hindus; and on the analogy of these it was strongly suggested that a Central Jain College might be established at Poona. As was proved by the self-sacrificing efforts of the promoters of the Ferguson College, the New English School and Mr. Karve's Home for Hindu Widows, Poona was a proper field for similar efforts on the part of Jains. The capital required for the establishment and endowment of such a College would be about ten lakhs of rupees, and it would be nothing beyond the reach of anything like possibility for a community like the Jains to find this required amount.

He also suggested the establishment of a Central Jain Bank and an adequate boarding house for Jain youths. The presidential speech was in Urdu. In this speech the President touched upon the questions of education in general and that of female education and religious instruction in particular, and said that he was a strong believer in the efficacy of the education of women. People had a notion that two pens should not be working in one and the same family. But this notion was altogether wrong. He then referred to the rapid progress that the cause of female education was making in the capital of H. H. the Maharaja Madhavrao Sindia of Gwalior. Here some years ago a small beginning with a girl's school was made when only 13 pupils used to attend the school. But now the same school was being attended by 350 girls.

He then went on to refer to the questions of kindness to dumb animals and the care of orphans and the cripple and the destitute.

He was in full sympathy with the idea of starting a Central Jain College either at Poona of some other suitable centre, where Jain youths could be educated not only to qualify themselves for University education but also to prove themselves to be true Jains in their domestic and social life.

He made a strong point of investigating into the realm of and codifying Jain law. In British courts of law questions of succession and ancestral property were disposed of according to the Christian, or Mahomedans or Hindu laws when they referred respectively to the members of these different communities. And he saw no reason why Jain law should not be applied to the Jains whenever such occasions arose. He called upon his Jain brethren, especially of the legal profession, to investigate into ancient Jain law and to plate this before the proper British authorities.

The President also held that they should institute a Jain Central Bank into which every Jain in the country ought to contribute annually a certain amount of money according to his own income. From the funds of the bank amounts should be allotted to and expended on the improvement and maintenance of every Jain temple and place of worship or pilgrimage throughout the country.

SECOND SESSION.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

In the afternoon the work convicted of adopting the resolutions among which were the following:—That resolutions among which were the following:—That this Conference wishes from the depth of its heart that the King-Emperor Edward VII. and His Most Gracious Queen Alexandra, under whose most peaceful and benign reign the Jains, among others, are enabled to observe undisturbed their own distinctive religious rites and ceremonies, may live long to rule over us. Our late Queen Empress Victoria placed the country under a deep depth of gratitude to her by her Proclamation of 1858 which we are always proud to call our Indian Magna Charta. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of this same Magna Charta our generous Emperor Edward VII. issued another Proclamation in which he has confirmed the Magna Charta of his Indian subjects so also quite recently he has been pleased to give recognition to his Indian subjects in the Supreme Political Council of this country. For all this the whole of the Jain Community is deeply grateful to him.

II. That this Conference most painfully records its deepest sense of sorrow at the passing away of Sheth Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E. J.P. of the City of Bombay. From an ordinary station in life he had risen to the highest rung of honour and wealth. He was the President of the Jain Association of India, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of our Bombay Conference, the President of the Fourth Conference held at Patan, and the founder and generous patron of the Jain Patha-shala at Benares. He laboured incessantly in the cause of educating and elevating the people of his own community and also of other communities. He was always deeply attached to his religion, and to this Conference he was the veriest tower of strength.

This Conference also most regretfully records the untimely death of Sheth Chimanlal Nagindas, of Ahmedabad.

III. That this Conference deeply sympathises with His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the popular Governor of this Presidency, in his two bereavements.

IV. That this Conference and the whole of the Jain Community is deeply thankful to H. E. the Governor for his having given a favourable consideration to a resolution passed in our last and sixth Conference to the effect that our Jain Graduates' Association should have the right of sending a representative to H. E. the Governor's Council. And this Conference fully hopes that our resolution will before long be brought into force.

V. That this Conference is greatly thankful to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for his having given a favourable ear to an application from our Jain Graduates' Association and granting to the Jains in India certain special holidays in the course of the year, and earnestly hopes that the Governor of Bombay will be pleased to declare two of these days as Bank holidays in this country.

EDUCATION OF THE COMMUNITY.

That for the encouragement of religious, industrial and female education in the Jain community.

1. It is the duty of every Jain to make an adequate provision for the elementary practical and religious education of his sons and daughters.

2. Boarding houses, scholarships, lectureships, gymnasia, industrial and religious schools, libraries and free reading rooms are some of the means for the promotion of the four kinds of education above referred to. Arrangements should be made to place such facilities within an easy reach of every parent.

3. An adequate amount should be expended upon speedily getting up a series of easy manuals on the Jain religion.

4. Efforts should be made to facilitate the study of the Magadhi language by preparing proper text-books and dictionaries in that language as also to secure recognition to that language as a second language in our Universities.

5. Scholarships should be established with a view to encourage Jain students, as also others to study such Jain literature as may be introduced in our University studies.

6. As there are several educational Institutions in the city of Poona, steps should be taken to establish a Jain Boarding House in that city.

7. With a view to help on every department of education a committee of gentlemen should be appointed to constitute a "Jain Shwetamdar Educational Board." This Board should have power to add to or take away from its own membership. The chief office of the Board should be located in Bombay.

This proposition was moved by Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Mehsri of Bombay and seconded by Mr. Manilal Nathubhai Doshi of Ahmedabad. It was duly supported by several gentlemen and ultimately carried unanimously.

A strong and influential committee of 26 gentlemen has been appointed to act as the School Board.

EVIL CUSTOMS.

VII. That such pernicious practices as the sale of young girls, child marriage, unequal marriages, marriages of old men, marrying a second wife during the lifetime of the first wife, hired mourning and breast-beating, feasting one's caste-people during mourning and many other usages of a similar nature, but contrary to the injunctions of the Jain religion have become only too common among Jains. This conference very feelingly draws the attention of every Jain brother and sister to the evil effects of these customs and usages and holds in contempt every one who acts according to these, and blesses every one who tries to stop them.

At the third session the congress disposed of six resolutions. In the course of the sitting twelve resolutions were put before the Conference and every one of them was carried unanimously. The resolutions of the day dealt with such questions as the care and preservation of Jain temples, sacred books and stone inscripions protection of the places of pilgrimage and the importance of union and co-operation. The help and succour of the poor and the destitute was also the subject of one resolution. The maintenance of the sixteen sacred sacraments of the Jains formed the subject of another. The subject that touched the heart of every member of the Conference and elicited repeated universal applause was of course the care of kindness to every form of life. Under this heading were grouped such topics as abstinence from using such articles as involve the killing of animals, avoidance of all such acts as are calculated to cause cruelty or violence to animal life, stopping animal butchery in the name of religion, improving the existing animal hospitals (Pinjrapols), and establishing new hospitals of this nature throughout this country.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 19.

The great heat we have been experiencing during the past few days, particularly after the disappearance of a cloudy sky which augured an early burst of the monsoon, has resulted in an outbreak of cholera in the City, where two or three fatal cases are reported daily.

***

I much regret to record the death at Madras last Monday of the Reverend Sister Mary, of the Precious Blood, who was attached to the Convent of the Most Holy Rosary in Chudderghaut, where she made herself a general favourite, singularly esteemed for her simplicity and humility. Not having kept very good health of late, she proceeded about seven days ago for a change, which has unfortunately terminated in her death. She will be much missed at St. Joseph's Cathedral, where, on festive occasions, she was so helpful in looking after the decorations and other things.

***

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Clifford, Commanding the Cheshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Cadell, Commanding the 43rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, have been appointed Lay-Trustees of All Saints' Church, Trimulgherry; and Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C.I.E., has been re-appointed one of the Lay Trustees of St. John's Church, Secunderabad.

***

Those of the officials of H. H. Nizam's Government who have successfully obtained service extensions up to the end of Absn, 1319 Fasli, corresponding with the 5th October, 1910, include Moulvies Syed Ahmed, Mahomed Panah, and Syed Abdul Ghani, Assistant Accountants-General; Hakim Nissar Hussain, Superintendent of the Unani Dispensary; Talibul Muq, Superintendent of the Daftar-i-Dewani; Surgeon-Captain Farrington, of the Regular Troops; and Moulvie Hidayet Ali, the Abkari Commissioner. A consistent and continued enforcement of the new Pension Rules is likely very soon to denude the service of those venerable figure-heads, esteemed for their age, whose poetic boast was long service.

***

Hitherto the son and daughter of the late Mr. D. Gauntlett, of H. H. Nizam's Public Works Department, have been in receipt of a compassionate grant of £90 each annually, limited to their attaining the age of 21 years. Now, in obedience to the commands of H. H. the Nizam, the maintenance allowance of Mr. Gauntlett's son having been stopped in conformity with the aforesaid limitation, an increase of £20 has been added to that of Miss Gauntlett, which she will continue to draw till she attains the age of 21 years.

***

Mr. Syed Abdul Ghani, the Assistant Accountant-General, having proceeded on three months' leave, Mr. Syed Amir Ali, Deputy Assistant Accountant-General, acts for him.

***

During the present summer vacation of the High Court, Mr. Rai Balmukund, one of the Puisne Judges, has been nominated to act as Vacation Judge.

THE DUTCH PRINCESS.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian' writes:—I heard the voice of an old acquaintance in Market-street on Saturday night, writes "W.," calling from the gutter in most approved Cockney: "The very litest fortergraaf—Queen Wilhelmina an' 'er lovely bibee." It is happened that I had once met this same man in a railway carriage, and he had then told me something about the inside working of the business of a kerbstone hawker. So I said to him, "Smarter than usual are you not?" He did not recognise me, but he jumped at my meaning and proceeded to defend his wares. "It's a genuine fortergraaf, guv'nor give yer my word—the Queen and 'er lovely bibee on her lap. Look at the bibee's gown; it's what the Queen mide wiv 'er own 'ands. There's love knots and oranges on it." I looked and saw a clever but an obvious photographic fake. The Queen was sitting in the splendour of a Court dress and many jewels. That was undoubtedly a genuine photograph, but the baby on her lap was an addition. "Give yer my word, guv'nor, it's genu-ine," the man urged. I pointed out that the baby was only born on Friday, and here he was offering the phhtographs in Manchester on Saturday night. Moreover, the inscription was, "Queen Wilhelmina and her baby, heir," the fakers having plunged on a boy. "S'welp me, guv'nor," the hawker audaciously commented, "I didn't expect to run up sgin you in Manchester. Bill"—he called to another hawker,—"ere's Sherlock Holmes!"

Rich Plum Cake,

Cherry Cake, Madeira Cake, Caraway Lunch Cake—these may be made lighter with fewer eggs if Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour" be used. Only a little "Paisley Flour" is required—one part added to eight of ordinary flour—and the results are uniformly successful. Once try this method and you will not return to the old way.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder.

Recipes with every tin.

THE LATE SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR KAZI MEER GAYASUDDIN OF NASIK.

THE Mahomedan community of Nasik specially and of Deccan generally, are mourning the loss of one of their distinguished leaders, Kazi Meer Gayasuddin who died on the 10th instant.

He was born on the 23rd November, 1850. He belonged to one of the ancient and noble families residing in Nasik since the days of the Mogal Emperors. His ancestors Sayad Abdul-Rehman Akhuna Meer, who was one of the companions of the well known saint, Sultan Burhanudin, had migrated with the saint from Delhi to Roza or Khuladabad in the Aurangabad District. Sayad Abdul Rehman's mausoleum is still in Khuladabad and some Inam lands and a cash allowance are assigned for the maintenance and up-keep of the Durgah. The eldest son was offered the Kaziship of the Daulatabad city while the younger son was posted to Nasik as Kazi and Mohtisil. The office has been since held by the family. The late Sirdar was connected with the Municipal and the District Board from his youth and exercised the powers of a Second Class Honorary Magistrate for the last 30 years. He was made Khan Saheb in 1893, Khan Bahadur in 1897, and his name was enrolled in the list of Sirdars of the Deccan in 1908. He rendered valuable and excellent services to Government from time to time but the services rendered by him during the sad years of famine and plague and in bringing about a friendly feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Yeola were highly valued by the Government and the people. He was a member of the Governing Board of the Bombay Presidency Mehemedan Educational Conference and a Secretary of the National Mahomedan Association which movements have suffered a serious loss by his demise. He presided at the meeting of the Deccan Mahomedan League held in Poona a few months ago. The late Kazi Saheb was a distinguished scholar of Persian and Arabic and always took a keen interest in the welfare of the Mahomedan community. His disposition and readiness to help those who approached him will ever remain deeply impressed on those who came in contact with him. The family is noted for its loyalty to the British Throne and he was esteemed both by Europeans and Natives for his sincerity of purpose. His eldest son, Meer Chiraguddin, who is a Graduate of the Bombay University and is at present serving in the Revenue Department of the Public Service in the West Khandesh District, is unanimously appointed Kazi by the people in Nasik. The late Kazi's death was followed by that of his younger brother Meer Shamauddin, the next day.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Malegaon reports half an inch of rain, otherwise the rainfall has been confined to North-east India and Burma. Jalpaiguri had one inch; Jessore, three-quarters; Mergui, two; Tavoy and Thayetmyo, one and a half; and Toungoo three-quarters.

The depression in the Bay has moved slightly but its intensity does not appear to have changed.

Temperature is normal everywhere and the air is drier than usual in Chota Nagpur and the West of the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Rain is probable in North-east India and Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues low in the extreme north but is normal elsewhere; the minimum remains below normal in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Agra but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and while day temperature is normal night temperature remains low except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind but generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal in Rajputana. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in West Central India; elsewhere cloud has increased and skies are now moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum in the eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon records 0·65 inch of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in South Hyderabad but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—Malegaon is the only station reporting rainfall of importance (0·65 inch). Cloud has increased in Lower Sind, Kathiawar and Gujarat and pressure changes are slightly irregular in the West Central Provinces. The disturbed conditions in the Bay are still noticeable but beyond a very light fall at Masulipatam no rain has fallen in South India.

A few thunder-storms or dust-storms may occur in South India, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and of the Punjab.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Appeals Admitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Justices Caspersz and Ryves admitted all the appeals in the Alipore bomb case to-day. Nineteen prisoners, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, appealed. The appeals are not likely to be heard for six weeks. Mr. C. R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, made the appeals.

LATER.

Justices Caspersz and Ryves rejected the renewed application made on behalf of Asoke Nandi, one of the Alipore bomb case prisoners for release on bail pending the result of the appeal.

CHESS.

All India Championship.

THE results of the games played on the evenings of Saturday and Sunday were :—

Mr. Morbhat beat Mr. Joshi.
Mr. Raja Babu beat Mr. Bland.
Mr. Bland beat Mr. Waterfield.
Mr. Pendurker beat Mr. Mundale.
Mr. Pendurker beat Mr. Bland.
Mr. Gadre beat Mr. Raja Babu.

THE Misses Emma, Lilian, and Mary James who have a select school for girls at Trenton have sailed for Europe, taking with them Hamilton Crisp, a policeman of the local force. It appears that the policeman recently captured a burglar who entered their house, and that they are giving him a three months' trip to Europe, not so much for protection to themselves as to reward him for his services.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

IN COURT.

An old woman was full of confuse in her gratitude to a magistrate who had dismissed a charge brought against her. "I thought you wouldn't be 'ard on me, your Worship," she remarked, as she left the dock; "I know'ow often a kind 'art beats be'ind a ugly face!"

AN OLD HAND.

"My dear friend, I must ask you to lend me at once a sovereign: I have left my purse at home and haven't a farthing in my pocket!"

"I can't lend you a sovereign just now, but can put you in the way of getting the money at once!"

"You are extremely kind."

"Here's twopence; ride home on the tram and fetch your purse."

MORE TO THE POINT.

The honeymoon had waned and the cupboard was bare.

"Don't worry, Mabel," said the romantic husband, as he opened the piano, "remember music is the food of love."

But the practical little wife shook her head.

"If you really think music is the food of love," she responded, "perhaps you'll step round and get the butcher to give you a beefsteak for a mere song."

NO NEED TO HURRY.

"The scorching cyclist was on the road to Stratford-on-Avon. He was bent over the handlebars and the beads which bespeak the strenuous toiler trickling off his face."

"Hi, sonny, he called to a passing youth. "Am I right for Shakespeare's house?"

"Yes you're right, mister," was the dreamy reply of the leisurely youth; "but you needn't hurry. The Shakespeare's dead."

RURAL EXCITEMENT.

At a small railway-station there arrived a man to whom the simple attractions of the place failed to appeal. He wandered down to the stationmaster's office one evening and complained of the lack of amusement to be had.

"Have you no pierrots, no concerts, or anything of that kind here in summer to help to pass the time away?"

"No," was the response, "naothing o' that kind; but if ye come back about 8 o'clock ye'll see the goods train shuntin'!"

IN CHURCH.

Little Johnny, on the promise to "be dood" and behave himself like a little gentleman, was, with some misgivings, taken to church. He kept still till the last prayer, by which time he had grown so tired that he got up on the cushion of his seat and stood with his back to the pulpit. When the lady in the seat behind bowed her head for prayer, Johnny thought she was crying, so he leaned over and said in a tone which was meant for a whisper, but plainly heard all round—

Poor, dear lady what ee matter? Does oo tummy ache?

ASKING THE DOCTOR.

A story is told of a lady who, though quite comfortably off, hated to pay doctors their hard-earned fees. When her friends were ill she generally managed to get a copy of the invalid's prescription, and accumulated in time quite a respectable collection of unfailing cures. The recent changeable weather gave the lady a heavy cold which none of her stored-up remedies would relieve, so she decided to visit a friend whose husband was a doctor. Arrived at the house she found the doctor in his wife's drawing-room.

"My dear doctor," she said, in her most insinuating manner, "what do you do when you have an obstinate cough?"

The doctor seemed for a moment or two to be lost in thought; then suddenly looking full at his visitor he replied, tersely, "I cough."

MAKING HIS OWN MODELS.

It is hardly conceivable that there breathes the person who knows not of the existence of the human model; but the following story, which is being passed about from studio to studio in Chelsea as the latest "good thing," proves favourable to the notion. It seems that Mrs. S—, the sculptor's wife, had engaged a new maid. S—for the past week or so had been busily at work making tiny sketch models for his "great masterpiece" that was intended to occupy a large slice of the octagon-room at the Royal Academy. Squeezing away at the pliable clay, he remembered having heard a ring at the bell of the studio gate down the garden. Mary Ann had not attended to it. He rang for Mary Ann.

"Did you hear the studio bell?"

"Yes, sir. It was a young lady, who asked if you wanted a model, and I said, 'no; master makes 'em 'imself.'"

A TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC.

At 10 o'clock the cashier in a certain establishment was seized with influenza. At noon the bookkeeper gasped and collapsed. Both men were sent home in a cab, and the crippled establishment was left to get along as well as it could in such unforeseen circumstances. At 1-30 the typist announced that he must go and put his feet into hot water or his constitution would follow. He was given permission to save his life. At 2 o'clock the three clerks succumbed together; they attributed the attack to some fish of which they had incautiously partaken. The proprietor was now left alone, save for the presence of one small office boy. Presently he arose and put on his hat with a determined air.

"Tommy," he said, I think you and I had better go and see that football match, too."

MARRIED FOR SPORT.

John J. Hayes, the Marathon champion, was describing in New York the enthusiasm that the Marathon race caused among Americans in London.

"That race," said he, "was the chief motive that took us Americans abroad last summer. Indeed, coming back on the boat I heard an almost incredible story about the race's attraction.

"There was a pretty girl aboard who seemed unhappy. Her unhappiness was due to her husband. She was married to a rich but old man; he might have been her grandfather.

"She was a frank sort of girl and she confided her marital troubles to one of the women at her table. From her confidences it was plain that the aged husband was a brute.

"'But, my dear child,' said the woman, 'whatever induced you to marry such a man?'

"'Well, you see,' said the girl, 'I was so anxious to see that Marathon race!'"

SOMETHING LIKE FOG.

They were discussing the nasty weather at the Mangold-Wurzel Post Office the other day. There had been a heavy fog over the place for two days, and it naturally became a topic of conversation.

"Ya'as, it's foggy—quite foggy," said Hezekiah Torpyhue, filling his pipe and puffing vigorously on the stem. "But it ain't nothin' to the one we had back in 'seventy-nine. By gorry boys, but that was a fog an' no mistake! Why, it was so thick that when I went out to the barn one night to feed the animiles I had to git three of the farmhands to come along behind me an' push me through it.'

"Ya'as," said Hiram Wigley, the Egg King, "that was some fog. I remember that there 'seventy-nine affair very well, but it warn't a marker alongside o' the one we had in 'seventy-three when me an' Joe Sillabee had to take a plough to cut our way to the hen-house, an', by ginger! when we got there we found the hens asettin' on it instid of on their nests, an' some of 'em laid their eggs right on to it like as though it was made o' bay, b'gosh!"

"Ya'as," put in old Gram'ther Smoggs, the village patriarch, "them there two fogs was dandies, an' everything you fellers says about 'em is gospil trewth, but fer real fog ye'd oughter been around here back in old Andy Jackson's time. I tell ye they was solid, them days. Why we boys used to set on the fence down in front o' the little chapel and make footballs onten 'em an peg em at people as they went by. Seems to me I ain't seen no fogs sence that time that ye could make snowballs out of. Have you, Bill?"

VERY STRANGE.

There was a lawyer in B—whose name was Strange and it was said that never since he had started in his profession had he told a lie. But one day he died and a collection was raised among those who knew him for the erection of a memorial stone. After they got it a dispute arose as to what would be the most suitable inscription to put on it. They all had something to say except one individual who did not seem to take any interest in the matter, but nothing seemed suitable. At last the person referred to was asked what he thought about it.

"Well," said he, "I have something short and sweet. How's this—'Here lies the body of a lawyer who never told a lie.'"

"But people will not know who he was," they protested.

"Well" he said, "when people see that insc

BY THE WAY.

THE BENGAL CLUB.

The Bengal Club is now rebuilding its premises on the site of its famous old clubhouse, which in the thirties of last century was the home of Macaulay. Readers of Sir George Trevelyan's Life will remember the description of the days spent by the historian in his Calcutta house, a house which he, not unjustly, looked upon as the most agreeable in the whole city. It had been enlarged by the addition of an extra story, but otherwise during the long tenancy of the Bengal Club had remained practically unaltered since Macaulay's day. The new building, it is hoped, may be ready for opening by the beginning of next season, in October.

"MEND IT OR END IT."

Lord Morley first used this phrase in connexion with the House of Lords in a famous speech in St. James's Hall in July 1884. We learn from the "Manchester Guardian" that he used it again at the opening of the University Union Buildings, when, referring to the discussions at Oxford in his undergraduate days, he spoke of their debates about "the mending or the ending of great institutions." The first literary use of the phrase, our contemporary points out, seems to be in a passage of Scott's novel. "The Monastery," in which Halbert Glendinning exclaims: "My fate sends me elsewhere to scenes where I shall end it or mend it." A year or two later Byron used it in "Don Juan": "This is the way physicians mend or end us."

MORISON, THE "HYGEIST."

A suggestion from Scotland that patent medicines should have been taxed by Mr. Lloyd George instead of whisky recalls the fact that in May is the anniversary of the death in Paris of Morison, the "Hygeist," at whose pills Carlyle so frequently scoffed. But Morison himself was no "quack" in the Carlylean sense. A member of a good family, he had already "made his pile" before he commenced making the vegetable pills with which he claimed to have restored his own ruined health. Within the first ten years his popular panacea gave a revenue of £60,000 to Government. One of his sons was the late James Cotter Morison, the author of "The Service of Man."

THE CRITICS AND THE PICTURE.

Pictures are to the front at the moment, and a story Mr. Alfred East, A. R. A., tells in "Great Thoughts" shows how completely an artist may miss his effect on the mind of the spectator. Mr. East once painted a picture, the subject of which was Spring, and the colour-scheme was an arrangement of amber, blue, and flesh colour. When that picture was exhibited only one critic of all those who noticed it saw the artist's motive. Every one of the others referred it back to Nature, while the whole of my object, says Mr. East, was to express the attributes of Spring—the rhythm, the delicacy, the hope with which the dawn of the year is full, and every one of those things was lost on the professional critics.

THE TURKISH REVOLUTION AND TRADE.

The revolution in Turkey seems already to be working wonders in the matter of trade. The British Consul, in his latest annual report on the trade of Constantinople and district, says: "Native merchants can now travel freely from one town to another, and can obtain a passport for Europe by merely asking for it; the inquisition established at the custom-house no longer exists; there is a genuine desire to improve the administration and to develop the resources of the country, and to make use of foreign technical knowledge for this purpose; there is absolute liberty of the Press, and more than 100 new daily papers are now published" in the capital and find a ready sale at 1-2d. each. This wonderful change, the Consul adds, should bring about a development of the great natural resources of Turkey, and increase the demand for foreign goods and the openings for foreign capital.

CAMBRIDGE'S YOUNGEST COLLEGE.

Selwyn College, which is getting a new master from Canterbury, was founded to commemorate the great missionary bishop whose centenary has just been celebrated. It is the Cambridge analogue of Keble College at Oxford, and the undergraduates live "the simple life." They have their meals in common and are supplied with most "necessaries" for a fixed charge. This is the original "hostel" system—successfully revived of recent years by some of the smaller Cambridge colleges—from which even such mighty foundations as Trinity have developed.

A PATRIOTIC HORSE.

That horses are capable of great affection of course we know, but that they should carry it to a love not only of individuals but of race is strange indeed. But "Fry's Magazine" supplies an instance of this kind: "There is—or was a short time ago—an English horse that had been bought and sent out to Spain; he was very well treated, and appeared happy enough, but should—a common occurrence—an English visitor turn up, all the animal's affectionate memory of the race he had lived amongst and loved was aroused, he would become fearfully excited, rub his nose on this stranger that he had never seen before, and evince the greatest delight, and when the visitor turned to go he would invariably take his coat between his teeth and strive by gentle tugs to detain him." This, we are assured, was not a taught trick, but a perfectly natural demonstration of his patriotic feelings, which an English face or an English voice would always call forth.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FUTURE.

Americans are concerned about the future of their ex-President. Mr. Henry G. Granger suggests in the New York "Independent" that Mr. Roosevelt should be induced to take up the role of a world missionary of peace, and that the leading Powers should appoint a conference of delegates which would draw up a basis of international constitutional government to cover questions of boundaries, arbitration, sanitation, and police. Of this central government Mr. Roosevelt should be world president, and this body should control the navies of the world and have entire direction of the naval and military forces of the nations for world police service. Mr. Granger urges that eternal peace would thus be assured.

CONCERNING BAEDEKER.

Everybody knows "Baedeker" the book, not many perhaps know much about the man from whom it takes its name. In the latest issue of his monthly publication, "M. A. B.," Mr. Fisher Unwin, the publisher, supplies some particulars concerning the "King of Guide Book Makers." Karl Baedeker was a publisher of Coblentz. Observing the popularity of Murray's handbooks among English travellers, he determined to provide similar books for his fellow-countrymen. He was himself an enthusiastic traveller, and his earliest handbooks were those for Belgium and Holland (1839), Germany and Austria (1842), and Switzerland (1844). The handbook for London was first published in 1862.

DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES AS TRAVELLERS.

The comparative sales of Baedeker's volumes indicate the extent to which the various countries are visited by travellers of the various nationalities. In Central Europe German travellers are in the largest proportion. In France, Italy, Spain, Egypt, the number of Germans is equalled, or perhaps surpassed, by that of English and Americans. In Great Britain or North America the English-speaking tourists are, naturally, by far the largest number. The French appear to travel comparatively little outside France, except in particular regions like Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, but we learn they are now travelling far more than of yore.

AN AUSTRALIAN AUTUMN.

A writer in one of the Melbourne papers gives a description of the beauties of an Australian autumn day, that being the season of the year just now in that portion of the globe: "Autumn in Australia is the pleasant time of the year. . . . We are in the arms of autumn now, and yesterday she gave us of her best. It was joy to be alive and out in the sunshine, to breathe deeply of the sweet air, and feel in tune with the peace of the world. Down by the sea, where many people were gathered green and crimson sunshades flecked the yellow sand like blossoms of mesembryanthemus. The sea lay asleep in the sunlight, and the air was so clear that from the cliffs of Half Moon you might almost trace the curve of Dromana's beach. That 'inverted bowl the sky' spilled golden light on land and sea, and through the quivering haze its own deep azure was glorious to behold. The colours of the sea were wonderful. Rich flakes of gold marked the sun path and on either side the water seemed blue as the sky."

THE GROWTH OF BUSINESS
IN
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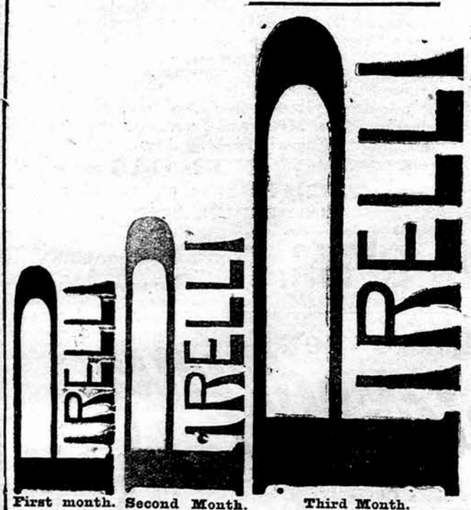

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The removal of "the last but one of the great victorians"—by the way, where does Hardy come in?—sets one a thinking on the extreme brilliancy of the period of English literature that has elapsed since the opening of last century. It has been brilliant not only on account of the eminent personalities it has produced and the mass and quality of their work, but also because of the rapidity with which poetic school has succeeded poetic school. The school of Keats and Shelley galled the kibes of that of Wordsworth and Coleridge; it was succeeded after a brief interval by that of Browning and Tennyson, and that in turn was succeeded by the school of Rossetti and Swinburne. It is not unnatural that, after a series of vital efforts so immense, the nation should pause a little and take breath. The pessimists are telling us, however, that it is not a pause but the final close, and are arguing that the state of things which Amiel figured under the metaphor of denudation has come upon us. Atmosphere and rain, said Amiel, are gradually washing the tops of the mountains into the valleys, so that at one and the same time the mountains are being levelled and the valleys raised, and that the inevitable end of the process is dead level. So in all the provinces of intellectual activity, in science, in art, and in literature, a like thing has actually happened, so that what we find is a high average level of attainment everywhere and nowhere outstanding personalities. If so, then poetry is in evil case, for nowhere is Hugh Miller's remark more true than in poetry, that a single diamond of 60 carats is of more value than a hundred diamonds of one carat. A Cabinet of mediocrities may rule a land as well as a wise autocrat, but a great poem is the work of a single great mind. It is interesting to remember, however, that in literature people are always apt to underrate the present. Keats, although a whole poetic choir was in full-throated song around him, deplored the inhuman dearth of noble natures, and Charlotte Bronte, as the Dial has been reminding us, was in 1847 looking wistfully back on the age of Scott. St. John Rivers had presented Jane Eyre with a copy of "Marmion." "He laid on the table a new publication—a poem; one of those genuine productions so often vouchsafed to the fortunate public of those days—the Golden Age of modern literature. Alas! readers of our era are less favoured." Much talk in these days runs in this vein, and such instances show that one may be living in a great age and yet not know it. One may guess that the "laudator temporis acti" was piping his sad tune even in the days of Pericles.

SOME AMUSING ERRORS.

It is interesting to collect certain of the instances of mistakes in regard to the titles of books with which the serials have recently furnished us. Thus the old farmer who asked for "Edgworth on Irish Bulls" got, no doubt, something he did not expect, and the dainty youth who applied far "Love's Discourses" did not really wish a volume of sermons by Christopher Love. If application is made by messenger mistakes of a different sort may occur. An excitable boy once asked for Bishop Cocks and Hen's "Earnest Communicant"; he meant Bishop Oxenden's. Similarly, by Warne's "Moral Cookery" he meant his "Model Cookery." A maid forgot all about the title of the book she had been sent for except that it was something like tomato soup. She was served with Red Pottage. It may have been a fault of pronunciation on the part of the purchaser who asked for Rubber bands that he received a copy of Robert Burns, but it was certainly the bookseller who was at sea who referred an applicant for Vega's Logarithmic Tables to the furniture department. In cataloguing booksellers frequently err. Thus Mr. Madan, the Oxford scholar who wrote a grammar and dictionary of the Swaheli language, had those works catalogued as Madam Swahell's Grammar, and in the line beneath "Do. do. Dictionary." Recently, too, a book of Mr. Lucas's, A Swan and her Friends, giving an account of Miss Seward, the Swan of Lichfield, was classified as Annie Swan and her Friends.

BOUTS-RIMES.

Bouts-rimes are not so popular a pastime as they used to be, but the practice of constructing sets of verses to suit a given scheme of rhymes is so obviously a capital way of developing metrical dexterity that one is not surprised to hear that it was very popular in the Rossetti circle. Dante Gabriel at one period of his career "rattled off a very large number." William Michael wrote "numerous bouts-rime's sonnets," while a specimen of such a sonnet written by Christina is given in her "Family Letters." No doubt Swinburne would not be found second best at such a game. At any rate some of his more fun-ambulesque poems are in their essence bouts-rimes of a most complex sort. Thus the "Sestina" beginning "I saw my soul at rest upon a day" consists of thirty-nine lines there are only six rhymes throughout the whole poem, and the rhyming words are repeated in each stanza in a different order determined by the genius of the sestina. That Swinburne must have had a curious predilection for working after this manner is suggested by a remarkable discovery communicated to the "Saturday Review" by Professor Silvanus Thomson. Professor Thomson finds on comparing the opening forty lines of the "Prelude" to Tristram of Lyonesse," with the opening forty lines of the "Sailing of the Swan" of the same poem that both are written to the same rhymes in the same order. It could not have happened by accident. One of the two passages must have been written first; then Swinburne must have detached the rhymes and set himself, in the wantonness of his metrical skill, to write verses to suit them of entirely different purport from the first. He was playing simply a game of "bouts-rimes" and the only question is, which of the two passages was written first? No one can tell, for both seem equally spontaneous.

SHELLEY AND CRASHAW.

One of the many good points which Francis Thompson makes in the course of his criticism of Shelley is that he contributes two new ingredients to the comparison of that poet with Crashaw. The comparison itself is old. It seems to have been made first by that George Gilfillan whose name has recently been commended anew to the public in a selection of his "Literary Portraites." In his preface to Crashaw in the "British Poets" Gilfillan notes that although in respect of religious belief the two are at opposite ends of a diameter, yet poetically they are kinsmen, and he proposes to call Crashaw a "Christian Shelley." Others have since indicated definite points in the likeness. Grosart, in his privately printed edition, said that one point was "imaginative sensuousness," and added more vaguely, that the older poet's imagination was "as a light of white glory all over his intellect and entire faculties." Beeching decides that his versification resembles Shelley's in its "smooth and limpid flow," although in his opinion Crashaw's has more "radiance." Saintsbury holds that his metrical effects and "jewelleries of diction" have been rather imitated by the greatest lyric poets, including Shelley, than spontaneously recovered. Thompson traces resemblances in the love of rich imagery for its own sake and in the power both poets have of capturing the most aerial and abstract idea in a metaphor and expressing it in clear, concrete, beautiful speech. To the question—Did Shelley owe any debt to his predecessor, the answer must be in the negative. Some fifty years ago an Irish critic, Mr. D. F. M'Carthy, contributed to one of the weeklies a long selection of what he maintained were parallel passages. He did not do this to prove Shelley a borrower but if he had proven numerous coincidences evidently the question of Shelley's originality would have had to be faced. The coincidences were not proven, however. In the discussion that followed one "A. A. W." showed that only one pair of passages was really parallel, and that both equally might have been suggested by Shakspere.

MODERN CONSTITUTIONS.

In "Modern Constitutions," Mr. Walter Fairleigh Dodd. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Two vols 21s. 6d. net. In these two volumes Mr. Dodd performs a useful service to students of constitutional law and to journalists by presenting the text of the Fundamental Laws of twenty-two of the most important countries of the world. Careful translations of all the principal European Constitutions (with the necessary exception of Great Britain) are set side by side with those of the United States and our self-governing colonies. Mexico, Argentina and Chile, and Japan. The translation of the chief foreign Constitutions have been submitted to experts of the several countries for revision, and as far as possible uniformity in the use of teachnical terms has been adopted. In most instances the Constitutions are given as in force at the end of the year 1906, though in the case of Austria the constitutional amendments of 1907 have been embodied, and notes of recent changes in electoral qualifications are given in the case of Norway, Spain Sweden, and Russia.

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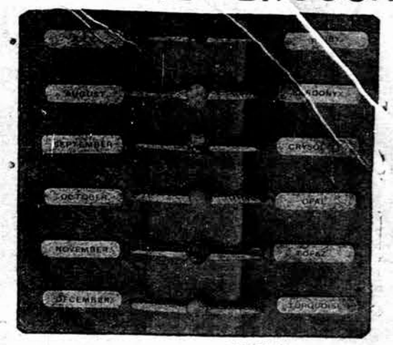

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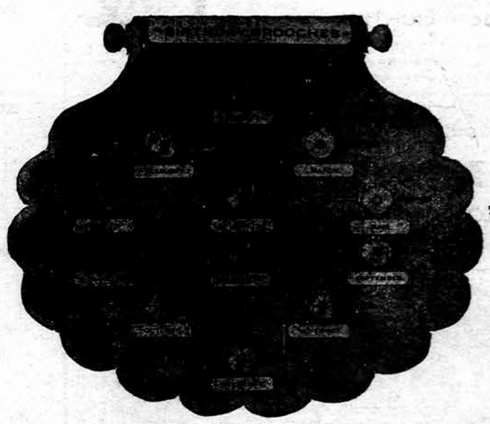
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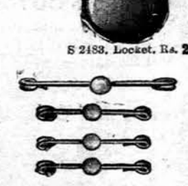
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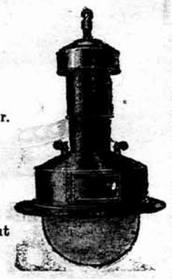

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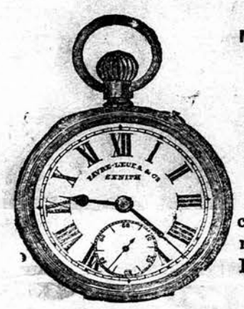

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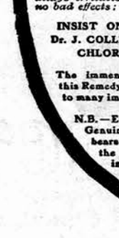

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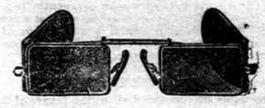

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